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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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FIRST-FRUITS OF THE TARIFF LAW

NO ONE considers it quite fair to judge a tariff law before it really has had time to take full effect. But the official figures on imports during the first four months of the new law, and the recent acts and statements of leaders in certain important industries affected by the revision, have enabled some of our editors to make up their minds about what the reduction is doing, and even to venture some predictions as to what it is likely to do. Speaking generally, and mindful of certain important exceptions, these observers find that, on the whole, the Underwood Tariff has so far accomplished little, either for good or ill. Its beginnings, declares the New York *Sun* (Ind.), "show loss of revenue, decreased importations of raw and partly manufactured materials in many great industries, stimulated and enlarged importation of finished manufactures." The increased importations of foodstuffs do not seem to have brought the consumer any appreciable reduction in the cost of living, nor are the big industries thought to be facing ruin as a result of foreign competition. To mention a few of the chief industries, we find the New York *Journal of Commerce* asserting that the steel business "had nothing to fear from the tariff changes and has not been perceptibly affected by them." The textile trades were noticeably hit, but seem to be generally prosperous and confident of keeping their grip on the domestic market and even of reaching out into foreign fields. The consumer and the farmer alike may find food for thought in the statements showing that the meat importations in the first quarter under the new tariff are almost infinitesimal compared with the national consumption for that period. Sugar producers and refiners are, indeed, complaining, partly because of the "tariff uncertainty." And it might be said that some protectionist papers warn their readers that despite the small apparent damage, the worst is sure to come. Imports did not leap as they were expected to, admits the New York *Press* (Prog.), perhaps because we had no money to pay for them, but—"it will not be very long before the United States will be digging deep down into its jeans to pay its foreign bills of hundreds of millions of dollars a year!" The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) likewise warns its largely agricultural constituency that the country is about to be flooded "with imported foodstuffs and with imported manufactures, thereby reducing both the farmer's income and the consumer's ability to buy the products of the farm."

The official figures for importations for the first four months of the Underwood tariff—October, November, December, and January last—are thus quoted in the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondence:

> "The total value of all manufacturers' materials imported in the four months under the new law was $300,000,000, as against $347,000,000 in the same months under the Payne law, a reduction of 13 per cent.; manufactures ready for consumption $152,000,000, against $143,000,000, an increase of about 6 per cent., and foodstuffs $161,000,000, against $142,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent."

The fact, which the Philadelphia *Record* vouches for, that we spent $28,000,000 less for foreign goods during these four months under a Democratic tariff than we did under a Republican tariff in the preceding year, gives "no support to the notion that foreigners are dumping their products upon our shores in the hope of destroying our industries."

With a 20 per cent. gain in importations of foodstuffs, and 33,500,000 pounds of meat said to have been brought here during the last quarter of 1913, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* wonders why the addition to our domestic supply "fails to affect retail prices noticeably." *The Wall Street Journal's* answer is that our total imports amounted to "less than nine-tenths of one per cent." of the estimated total consumption for those three months. Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, points out that most of the beef coming from Argentina is consigned from our Beef Trust's plant in Argentina to itself. When we study the importations of all the principal foodstuffs, says the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, we find that

> "While importation of most of the articles has increased, the amount compared with domestic production and total consumption has been so small that no effect upon prices is apparent.
>
> "In fact, in a large number of the articles in question the prices are higher at the latest quotations than before the change in the tariff."

A scarcity of meat animals naturally means a scarcity of hides, and *The Shoe and Leather Weekly* (Chicago) reports that during the seven months ending January 31, five millions less pieces of cattle hides and calfskins were imported than during the same period a year ago. Which gives little hope for cheaper home-made shoes. Further, "the removal of the tariff on shoes and leather thus far has had little influence to increase the imports of foreign shoes and leather."

Present conditions in the steel trade are fully discust else-

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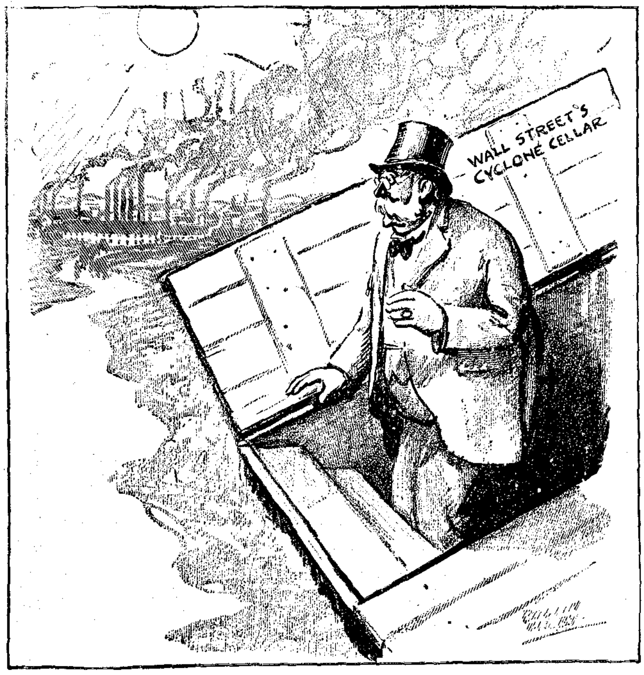
where in this issue; the relations of the tariff to this industry are thus viewed by *The Journal of Commerce:*

"All the assertions of injury to the iron and steel industry from the proposed reduction of duties, or even from their complete removal, were absurd on their face. Talk about flooding our markets with the products of other countries, when we were producing more than both of the two which could alone pretend to be rivals, and had a 'home market' upon which their entire surplus would hardly make an impression, was ridiculous. In point of fact, the tariff changes have had no perceptible effect whatever.



"WHY, THERE'S BEEN NO STORM!"

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

"During those four months under the new tariff, ending with January, our imports of iron and steel amounted to little more than $10,000,000 in value, compared to over $11,000,000 the year before. That we import so much less iron and steel than we export and that the amount imported was less in the last few months than before the duties were reduced, result from causes with which the tariff has nothing to do."

One apparent sufferer from the new tariff, however, is the sugar industry. Complaints appear from time to time in the Louisiana papers and the Government of the State is taking action in the Federal courts. The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company says that a decline in the price of raw sugar and a greater decline in the price of refined, "largely owing to the uncertainties of the tariff and the acute competition between refiners, resulted in an unprofitable year to the refining and other sugar interests."

If predictions made by protectionist tariff debaters had come true, the woolen manufacturing industry in this country would, to use the New York *World's* phrase, "have been far down the road to extinction." But facts, as *The World* remarks, are things even more stubborn than "standpat prophecy." And now we find a number of editors glad to comment on the optimistic note of the American Woolen Company's annual report. President William M. Wood, the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) remembers, once said that no change could be made in Schedule K of the Payne Tariff without shaking American industry to its very foundations. But, as the Philadelphia *Record* now sums it up, "it is very clear that the American Woolen Company suffered seriously from the strikes in the clothing trades, somewhat from the uncertainties of tariff discussion, and little, or not at all, from the actual results of a reduction of duties." In his report Mr. Wood declares that "the tariff is now settled and we are fully prepared to do business under the conditions which it imposes."

While some papers complain, as, for instance, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), of the danger to the cotton-manufacturing business in increased imports of cottons, *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* takes a most optimistic view of the situation, noting that "the great majority of our mills are operating full time with a full complement of help," and that in some centers the greatest apprehension is "of a scarcity of help as the spring season comes on."

At the recent annual meeting of the Silk Association of America, reports the New York *Herald*, it was agreed by all that "the gloomy forebodings to which the uncertainties and apprehensions involved in the new tariff gave rise have been speedily forgotten because of the great volume of business." Here the tango is more mighty than the tariff, for according to the secretary of the association, the dance craze "has had a direct stimulative effect upon the silk industry by reason of the greater number of dancing gowns required."

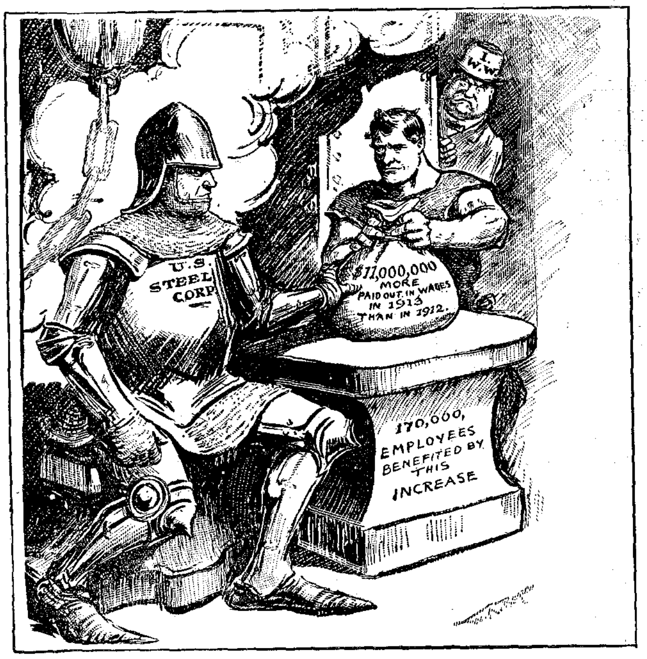
From Chicago, in some ways the trade center of the country, manufacturers, according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* correspondent, "report better trade at fair prices despite competition from Europe."

Finally, we note Secretary of Commerce Redfield's optimistic declaration that the slight increase in imports need worry no one—

"It is normal, and we expect a growth in the imports of manufactures under the new tariff in order that competitive conditions may exist to the general good. It is equally normal, and we expect that as great or a larger growth will take place in the exportations of manufactures in order that business may run more steadily in our American shops and that the gold of the nations may be brought in increasing quantities into the pockets of our people."

STEEL AND OIL PROSPERITY

THE GLOOM evident not long ago in talk about the bad business conditions of unlucky 1913 receives a severe shock, as various editorial observers note, from the prosperous report of the United States Steel Corporation for that year, and the press statements of the unparalleled profits of the thirty-four companies in the Standard Oil group. The steel and iron trades were admittedly dull in the last quarter of the year, we read, yet the corporation's net earnings were $29,000,000 more than those of 1912. Then, too, despite all that was said


U.S. STEEL CORP
$11,000,000 MORE PAID OUT IN WAGES IN 1913 THAN IN 1912.
170,000 EMPLOYEES BENEFITED BY THIS INCREASE

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WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE REAL WORKINGMAN.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

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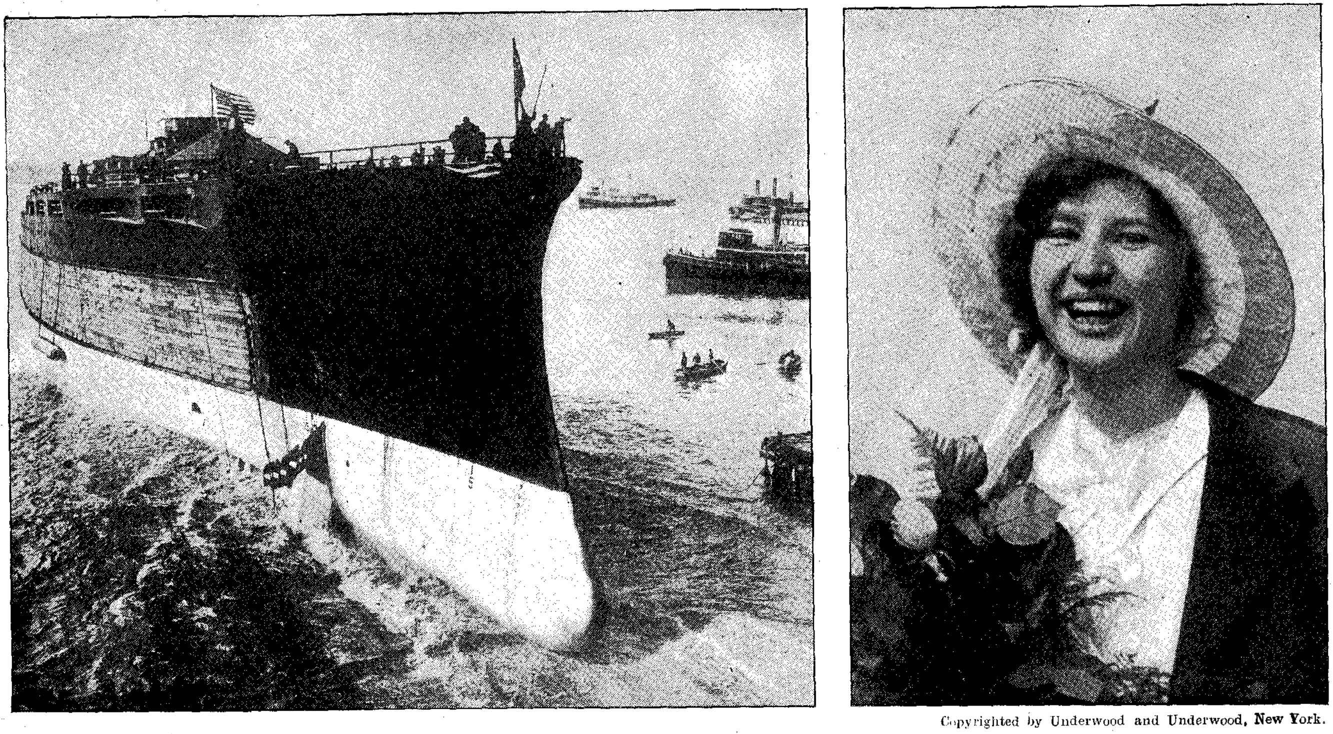

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A BATTLE-SHIP DEDICATED TO PEACE.

At the launching of the battle-ship *Oklahoma* at Camden, N. J., on March 23, a new precedent was established by dedicating the vessel in prayer "to a mission of peace and the service of Almighty God." Then followed the usual christening at the hand of the daughter of Oklahoma's Governor, Miss Lorena Jane Cruce, shown at the right. That the *Oklahoma* will be able to give a good account of herself on any mission of war, is seen from the fact that she carries ten 14-inch guns, and is 583 feet long with a displacement of 27,500 tons. She will be our largest battle-ship, tho two larger ones are now under construction. The *Oklahoma* will burn only oil fuel, to be carried in her double bottom.

during the year about the fear of railroads for their future, we learn that in 1913 they purchased 70,000 more tons of steel rails than in 1912. Altho the total sales of steel decreased a little more than 1 per cent., the company really made more money, we read, because it got better prices. With higher prices it was able to pay out in total increase of wages and salaries approximately $12,000,000.

Referring to the decline in the iron and steel trade toward the close of 1913 the Steel Corporation's report says that "the decline steadily continued until the early part of 1914, when there was a moderate reaction." In this connection the Philadelphia *Record* relates that the last two monthly statements show increases in the tonnage of unfilled orders, and it says of the yearly report that it "refutes so many things that have been said about last year's business that it deserves the careful reading of all persons who wish to know the truth about the state of trade." Of similar mind is the Milwaukee *Journal*, which calls attention to the statement on employment in the report—a paragraph that has elicited press comment as an indication of wage-rate adjustment in a high-priced period. We read in the report:

> "The average number of employees in the service of the corporation and its subsidiary companies during the entire year 1913 was 228,906 as compared with 221,025 in 1912, an increase of 3.57 per cent. The aggregate amount of the pay-rolls for 1913, for all employees, was $207,206,176, in comparison with $189,351,602 for the preceding year, an increase of 9.43 per cent. The totals, both in respect of number of employees and aggregate pay-roll, were the largest in the corporation's history. The relative percentages of increase, viz., 3.57 per cent. in number of employees and 9.43 per cent. in total pay-roll, reflect the general advance in wages and salaries made to the larger proportion of the employees on February 1, 1913, to which reference was made in last year's annual report. This advance affected about 75 per cent. of the employees, the 25 per cent. not affected being the higher-paid wage-earners and salaried employees. The increase was about 12½ per cent. in the case of employees receiving less than $2 per day, and graduating downward from this percentage in respect to those receiving higher rates per day. The average increase in the entire pay-roll (including both employees whose rates of pay were and were not affected) arising from this advance in wages and salaries was 6 per cent., and the increased amount paid employees during 1913 because of this advance was approximately $12,000,000."

A sign of the times with Standard Oil, we are informed, is that while many Wall Street brokers have been laying off employees, dealers in Standard Oil subsidiary shares have in some offices doubled their pay-roll and keep their people busy until nine in the evening. Since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company two years ago those shareholders of the old New Jersey company, says *The Wall Street Journal*, who have held on to all their fractions have benefited during this period of the appreciation in the market value of the companies' shares and of the cash dividends paid, and this paper adds:

> "These indicate a total profit in Standard Oil shares since the dissolution of at least 115 per cent. On December 15, 1911, Standard Oil stock, which included the New Jersey company and all subsidiaries, sold at $640 a share while to-day these shares are quoted around $1,230, an increase of $590 a share, or over 90 per cent. Cash dividends paid by Standard Oil Companies during the past two years have aggregated more than $160,000,000, equivalent to over 160 per cent. on the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and equivalent to over 25 per cent. on the investment in the old shares at $640. . . . . . .
>
> "A review of the thirty-four companies included in the Standard Oil group for 1913, the second year of restored competition between these companies under the watchful eye of the Washington Government, discloses a state of prosperity probably unequaled by any other group of companies in the United States."

In partial disagreement with those editors who see in the Steel Corporation's report and the record of Standard Oil profit a proof of good times is the Springfield *Republican*, which says that this is a time of "watchful waiting in business." Yet *The Republican* is in no wise pessimistic, realizing that "this condition prevailed over much of last year, and the cheerful aspect of the situation is that stocks are low and will remain low as long as the industries are operated so closely in response to the immediate needs of the consuming public." Referring to business between the steel companies and the railroads, *The Republican* adds:

> "Railroad employees use the threat of a strike to secure increases of wages. The railroad companies themselves have evidently learned to strike in a different way—by holding up basic iron and steel industry—in order to impress suitably the Government Commission with their need of increased income. Undoubtedly a favorable response to their petition would cause an immediate boom. A steel manufacturer last week was quoted as saying: 'We are geared up to supply the demands of the country and the railroads. To-day the railroads are not making their usual purchases, and there is an oversupply. In other words, just now we are running on orders which come from other sources than the railroads. When the railroads do come back into the market, look out for a steel boom such as has never before been witnessed in this country."

And again *The Republican* discerns the gleam of prosperity in the dispatch of a Chicago correspondent who, it says, reflects current Western opinion in these words:

> "The bright spot is not a spot at all, but a tremendous area of land, mainly west of Chicago. The whole country, west, northwest, and southwest, has been blessed with unusual moisture during the cold season. But not only that. The ground was not frozen deeply before the snowfall, and, accordingly, the moisture soaked into the earth largely instead of running into the streams, and the soil opens this spring with a heart in it. We shall, therefore, begin the warm season under good conditions. It is not merely the winter wheat, the prospects of which are excellent, but every crop that begins its work at this time of the year."

NEW YORK GIVES UP GOETHALS

THE DEFEAT of the police bills in the New York legislature is of interest chiefly because it shuts out the possibility of Colonel Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, becoming the head of the New York City Department of Police. The bill, which, press reports inform us, provided for "absolute control" by the Commissioner, was a pet project of Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, who is quoted as blaming the antagonistic legislators "for failure to secure the most effective police administration and control and for failure to get Colonel Goethals for Commissioner." Just here arises a difference of opinion among New York editors. Some question whether Colonel Goethals would have accepted the commissionership even if the police bill had been made into law, and point to his public non-committal attitude in the matter as evidence. There are those, again, who wonder whether he was, after all, the man for the place. And sympathizers with the Mayor's purpose in this instance say emphatically that the corrupt "system" behind the New York Police Department has received "a new lease of life" at Albany through the defeat of the bill. In the view of the New York *Journal of Commerce* it was a mistake to attempt to change a law to suit Colonel Goethals, because the law "should be made what it ought to be" without reference to the possible incumbent of the office. No doubt, this editor goes on to say, Colonel Goethals would prove a good man at the head of the police, yet he is by no means the only one equal to the work, an opinion also exprest by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which says further:

> "Talk of a triumph for the 'system' at Albany is not in order. It might be pertinent had the bill been killed wholly and solely by Tammany votes, but there was an almost even division of the Republicans, and the Progressives were not united, responsibility being diffused beyond the possibility of concentration. In the face of such a presentation, it is ridiculous to charge collusion, or corruption, or conspiracy, more particularly as the question presented was one as to which there may be differences of opinion as honest as they are divergent."

On the other hand, we read in the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) that—

> "There was no real argument against the proposed legislation. Those who fought against it were against a Goethals at the head of the police. Goethals was the real point of their attack. They were determined to hold the department in the grip of the 'system.' They knew that Colonel Goethals would destroy it. Hence they destroyed all chance of getting him."

Reproach is also flung at the "system" by the New York *Tribune* and *Globe* (Ind.) for the defeat of the police bill, and the latter outlines in these sentences the problem that now confronts the Mayor:

> "With Colonel Goethals no longer available and the Commissioner, whoever he is, compelled to face the fact that he has only half authority over the Police Department, it is inconceivable that the department will be able to run itself without close scrutiny from the Mayor's office. If the work of slow purification is to continue and the administration is to avoid the risk of a destroying scandal breaking out, Mayor Mitchel, like other mayors before him, must in a large degree be his own police commissioner. The duty is not a welcome one. There is better business for the Mayor to do. But he has no choice except to put his shoulders under the burden."

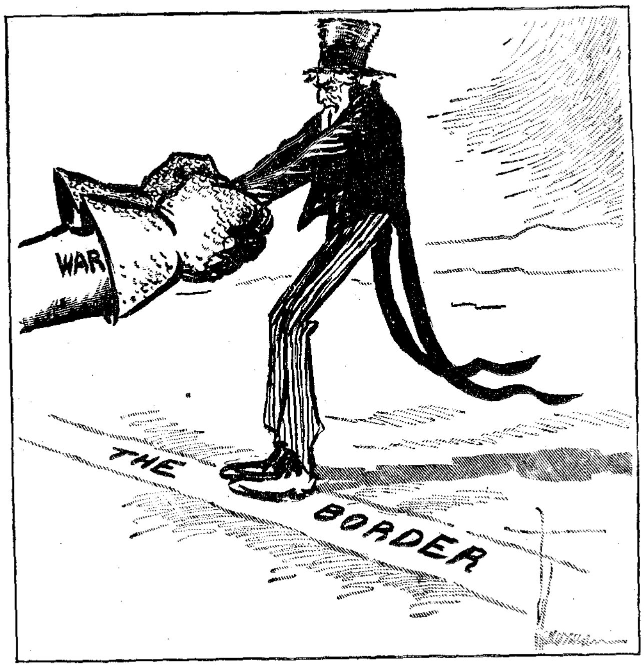
MULHALL LOBBY CHARGES UPHELD

RESIGNATION is delicately suggested by several editors to the member of Congress censured by the House Lobby Investigating Committee, for in this way, they argue, he might show a certain sense of honor which the committee failed to discover. The House, of course, may take the member's future into its own hands, as the Washington correspondents remark, but his fate is treated as less important than the fact that the committee, after careful inquiry, affirms the truth of the Mulhall lobby charges, which were widely ridiculed when first made last summer. The New York *World*, one of the papers which originally printed the Mulhall statement, is naturally jubilant over the committee's action, and it exclaims that "no other lobby was ever more mercilessly exposed or more completely shattered and scattered." Everything, it says, charged and sworn to by Colonel Mulhall "is reiterated with scathing condemnation. Members approached and bullied, committees tampered with and spied upon, House employees bribed, voters misled, and elections corrupted were some of the lobby's methods, which are described as 'secretive, disreputable, and reprehensible.'" Since this report represents the unanimous judgment of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee and is in accordance with a previous report of the full committee affirming the lobbying propensities of the National Association of Manufacturers, it is considered the final judgment upon the Mulhall story; tho further action regarding individuals may be taken by the House. The House will also decide whether to enact suggested antilobby legislation. While the committee does not find evidence to justify the expulsion of Congressman James T. McDermott, it has "no disposition to exculpate him."

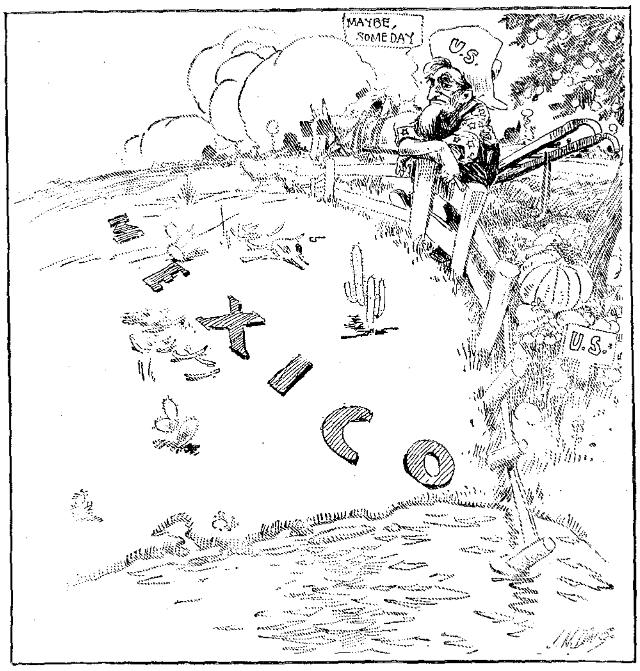
> "In his associations with M. M. Mulhall, a lobbyist of the National Association of Manufacturers, and in accepting loans of large sums of money from Horning, a pawnbroker, and from Harvey, a member of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, both of whom were vitally interested in legislation pending before Congress, we find that Representative McDermott has been guilty of acts of impropriety incompatible with that high sense of honor and decorum which should characterize the conduct of a member of this House."

Turning to the employers of this Congressman, the committee declares that the responsible officers of the National Association of Manufacturers, through Colonel Mulhall, also paid a regular salary of $30 to the chief page of the House. Further:

> "The testimony shows that at the beginning of a new Congress the officers of this association attempted, by surreptitious means, to control the organization and the personnel of certain committees of the House and the subcommittees thereof in the



THE TUG OF WAR.
—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*



A SHAMEFUL WASTE.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register.*

THE CALL OF MEXICO.

interest of their association, and in some instances their agent, Mulhall, boasted that they had done so.

"The testimony shows that they took an active and vigorous part in Congressional campaigns, taking a lively interest in the reelection of members who had favored them, and resorted to questionable and disreputable means to bring about the defeat of members who had not approved their policies.

"The testimony shows that large sums of money were expended in these Congressional campaigns and that they extended their campaign activities into various districts throughout the country. Their methods were secretive, reprehensible, and disreputable, and deserve the severest condemnation by this House."

And again the official censure of the House is called for, to be visited on J. Philip Byrd, John Kirby, Jr., James A. Emery, and M. M. Mulhall, officers and agents of the National Association of Manufacturers. Some of these gentlemen are said to deny the right of the House thus to pass censure upon private citizens. This condemnation, declares the New York *Evening Post,* "is richly deserved; the only pity is that the proprieties of an official report preclude the addition of an expression of contempt for the asinine stupidity which has characterized the operations in question quite as much as their immorality." *The Evening Post* adds that "the idea, exploited very conspicuously at first, that these proceedings were a formidable assault on the integrity and freedom of the American people, has completely disappeared:" And the New York *American* remarks in like manner:

"The actual offenses of McDermott and the agents of the Manufacturers' Association were trivial, except in the moral turpitude involved. The fruits of their lobbying were inconsiderable."

Therefore, it asks, why not condemn those who are active in Washington in more serious matters, such as the Panama tolls legislation? Some papers have suspected the coastwise shipping interests of activity of this sort, but Mr. Hearst's paper discovers the real culprit to be the Carnegie Endowment for Universal Peace, which favors the repeal of the tolls-exemption act. As it observes severely:

"Some highly 'improper and reprehensible lobbying' has been practised in connection with this legislation. The Senate committee should not be less searching in its investigation than was that of the House.

"If McDermott's vulgar and contemptible efforts to influence petty legislation are worth censure, what of the more imperial combination of the Carnegie fund and Senator Elihu Root?"

THE PRIVATE ARMIES OF CAPITAL

THE ASTOUNDING TESTIMONY of two private detectives before the Congressional Committee investigating the Michigan copper-miners' strike who confest, according to press reports, that the agencies formerly employing them had given them instructions to "make business" by inciting riots among the strikers lends a touch of timeliness to the chapter of Robert Hunter's book, "Violence and the Labor Movement" (The Macmillan Company), which is devoted to an exposure of the nefariousness of certain private detective agencies. Mr. Hunter, it will be recalled, is the Socialist author of several works on sociological questions, the best known of which is entitled "Poverty." His prominence in the Socialist party is indicated by the fact that he was the Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut in 1910, but his reputation rests chiefly on his record of sociological achievement. He has done settlement work in Chicago, New York, and London. At the New York University Settlement he was head worker and later became chairman of the New York Child Labor Committee. In Chicago he served as organizing secretary of the Bureau of Charities, Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, and in various other fields of social welfare work. His book proceeds naturally from these employments, and some of the material in the latest one is quoted in *Pearson's Magazine* as the story of "a commerce that undertakes to supply to any moneyed individual, at a certain scale of prices, thugs, thieves, incendiaries, dynamiters, perjurers, jury-fixers, manufacturers of evidence, strike-breakers, and gunmen." One detective agency alone, we are informed, has constantly in its employ 5,000 men ready and competent to serve in any of the several capacities just mentioned, and the writer adds that there are hundreds of agencies in the United States, employing men by hundreds or thousands, who "are to the money kings of to-day what mercenaries were to the medieval dukes and princes." In time, the writer ventures to predict, the "gunmen of industry" may become as troublesome to the big corporations as the mercenaries of the Middle Ages eventually became to their titled employers. Nothing is clearer, he maintains, than the fact that these agencies "depend for their profits on the existence, the extension, and the promotion of criminal operations," and he wonders that the employers of labor in the United States should continue to put themselves "at the mercy of these outpourings of our penitentiaries." Nor does Mr. Hunter have much hope that the Government will make any attempt to outlaw the crooked detective agencies, because the thug detective is too valuable a factor in the corruption prevalent at election periods, especially in the large cities. Yet he deplores the ever-increasing commerce of these industrial soldiery as being "as great an evil as has ever afflicted any country at any time," and provides this pen picture of its operation:

> "You have only to call on the telephone any one of hundreds of 'detective' agencies to obtain an assassin of the very choicest brand. You should not, of course, ask for a thief or a pickpocket or a murderer. You should ask for an operator or a special officer or a private detective. But, no matter what you ask for, you will get a man carefully selected for his skill in criminal work. You will obtain a man who can shoot straight and an agent who needs no troublesome explanations or detailed instructions. He will be an understanding person, who will comprehend very easily and quickly the nature of the work to be done. Trained in the ways of the underworld, the 'detective' will undertake to see that the patron is successful in whatever mischief he wants done. He will steal the correspondence of a business rival—bribe his clerks, burn his factories, or incite a strike among his employees. He will dynamite his works, slug him or any one else, and, in case court work is necessary, he will obtain enough perjured evidence to accomplish almost any purpose whatsoever. There is, in fact, hardly any conceivable crime that the mercenaries supplied by the American Mafia are not capable of committing. And, most important of all, no matter what the agents do, it is understood that they will be fully cared for by the Mafia and protected all along the line by its able attorneys. This American Mafia has its agents in every city and town in the country."

Among the crooked detective's various activities, Mr. Hunter classifies strike-breaking as the most profitable, and he tells us that "whenever there is prospect of a strike being settled peaceably, the gunmen get busy," manufacture trouble, blame the strikers, and so prolong their own employment. They themselves, we read, "burn buildings, wreck railroads, or dynamite property," thus insuring continuance of their jobs and the probability that additional "strike-breakers" will be engaged. To convey an idea of the extent and profits of this line of work, Mr. Hunter offers the following figures:

> "An agent operating in West Virginia and Colorado testified that he has employed as many as 5,000 men. Another agent has testified that he supplied in one strike as many as 1,000 men. Still another witness says that, in one of our great strikes, there were over 2,000 armed detectives employed, while several hundred more were scattered for secret service among the strikers. Mr. Leroy Scott, a few years ago, undertook to describe in *The World's Work* the activities of one of the great strike-breaking agencies. He declared that the particular agency had 35,000 men enrolled, and that the head of the agency was in communication with 7,000 or 8,000 others. In one brief strike he supplied 5,000 men, and his income for handling that strike was equal to the annual salary of the President of the United States. This gives some idea of the immense profits that come to the manipulators of this commerce. In reality, they make enormous sums, which is clear from the fact that they pay their men from $2 to $3 a day, while they receive from the employers on an average $5 a day. Of course the profits of these agencies depend upon the number of men employed, and consequently the chief interest of these agencies is to get more and more of their men employed. An agency that can supply 1,000 men and make out of them $2,000 a day is conducting an enormously profitable concern."

The blame for the disorder and outrages incidental to strikes, says Mr. Hunter, is usually laid on the laboring men, whereas in truth the strike-breakers are in almost every case deliberately guilty. Referring to the 3,600 "vagabonds" armed and enlisted as United States marshals in the strike in Chicago in 1894, Mr. Hunter quotes that city's Superintendent of Police as calling them "thugs, thieves, and ex-convicts," some of whom "are now over in the county jail . . . arrested while deputy marshals for highway robbery." Moreover:

> "In Colorado, during the strike of the miners a few years ago, hundreds of detectives were at work, and some of them were exposed as instigating murder, train-wrecking, and arson.
>
> "In Milwaukee, during the great molders' strike of a few years ago, over forty so-called detectives were arrested for beating up union men. It was proved in court that the head of the detective agency went personally to Chicago to employ two men at $20 per day to come back with him to Milwaukee to commit a murder. The murder was committed on the person of Peter J. Cramer, the leader of the strike."

The crooked detective as a jury-fixer is also shown up by Mr. Hunter, while his standing as seen by one of the profession is revealed in the statement of the representative of a British agency that—

> "There are detectives at the head of prominent agencies in this country [the United States] whose pictures adorn the rogues' gallery; men who have served time in various prisons for almost every crime on the calendar. . . . Fully 90 per cent. of the private detective establishments, masquerading in whatever form, are rotten to the core. William J. Burns says of the men of his profession that 'as a class they are the biggest lot of blackmailing thieves that ever went unwhipt of justice.' "

SEVEN BILLIONS IN SAVINGS

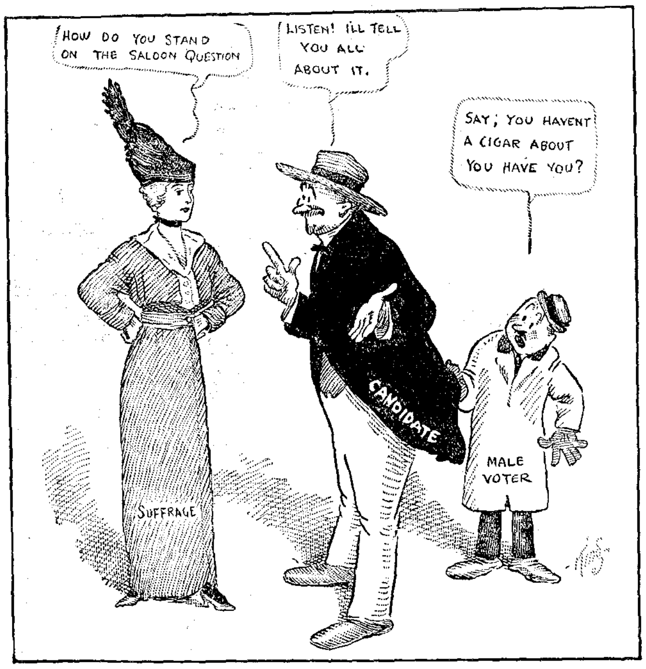
AN INDEX to the financial condition of wage-earners and other people of moderate means, as shown by savings-bank deposits, is discerned by some of our editors in the report of the Controller of the Currency. Yet, considering in a critical and rather ironical way the habit of saving among Americans, the Indianapolis *News* notes that we are quite safe from the danger of overindulgence in it, and adds that "one great national need with us is thrift." On this point it is of interest to read in the Controller's report as published in the press that in the past fiscal year the rainy-day provision of Americans was augmented by more than 7 per cent. In the words of the Controller, "savings deposits in all banks of the country increased from $6,496,192,707 in June, 1912, to $6,972,069,227 in June last, the increase during the year being $475,876,520."

The largest amount of savings deposits is held by banks in the State of New York, which, curiously enough, as *Bradstreet's* informs us, is on record with a larger debit of withdrawals than the withdrawals in either 1907 or 1908, in which two years they exceeded deposits. And this journal continues:

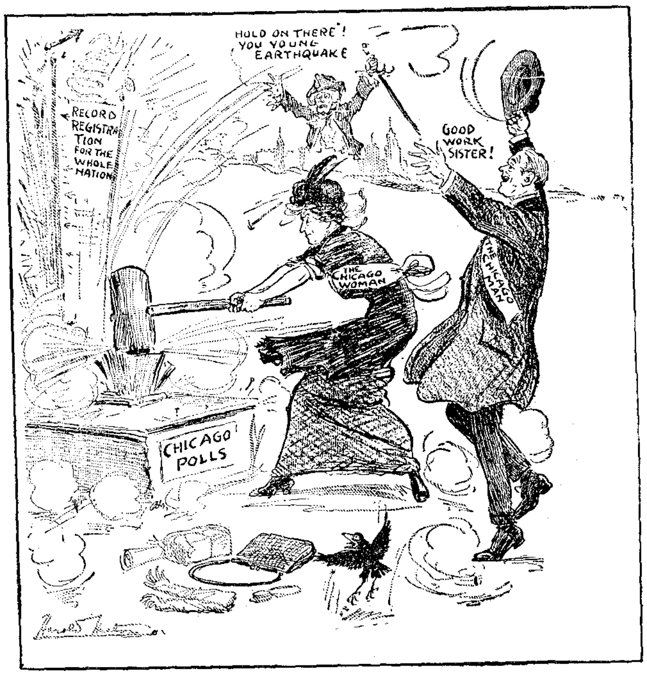
> "Thus last year the sum taken out surpassed deposits by $8,350,268, while overtopping the withdrawals of 1912 to the extent of $24,998,251, or 5.9 per cent. In 1908, withdrawals were $42,542,417 greater than deposits, and in 1907 there was a difference of $31,608,852 in favor of withdrawals. It will be remembered that the two latter periods were marked by spells of economic stress. It may be conjectured that irregularity in employment during the last six months of the year, which eventually tapered off to a marked paucity of work, together with the high cost of living, exerted influences in increasing withdrawals. Indeed, in considering the total due depositors—$1,741,697,466—one should allow for the fact that interest credited but not withdrawn makes for an increase, and viewed in this way the gain of 3 per cent. is comparatively light."

Despite conditions in this one State, the fact remains that we have a 7 per cent. increase in the savings deposits of the nation, which suggests to *The Journal of Commerce* the following remark on the use of such money:

> "The extent to which the invested capital of this country is derived from the savings of people of small or moderate means is not generally appreciated. Few of the millions of the people to whom this capital actually belongs realize the extent of their interest in the investment, and the importance to them of maintaining its value. They seldom think of the effect upon themselves of its impairment or of injury to the business upon which a steady return from it depends."


How do you stand on the saloon question
Listen! I'll tell you all about it.
Say; you haven't a cigar about you have you?
SUFFRAGE
CANDIDATE
MALE VOTER

THE LADIES SEEM TO GET MOST OF HIS ATTENTION.
—King in the Chicago *Tribune.*


HOLD ON THERE! YOU YOUNG EARTHQUAKE
RECORD REGISTRATION FOR THE WHOLE NATION
GOOD WORK SISTER!
THE CHICAGO WOMAN
THE CHICAGO MAN
CHICAGO POLLS

WHO SAYS A WOMAN CAN'T HIT STRAIGHT?
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

WHAT EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEANS TO CHICAGO.

SUFFRAGE AS A NATIONAL ISSUE

THE BLUE or the rosy aspect of the recent vote on an equal-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution seems to depend on the point of view, whether it is seen as a defeat because of the failure to get the requisite two-thirds vote, or as a victory because thirty-five Senators lined up in favor of it, and but thirty-four opposed it. But everybody seems aware that the question has become a national issue. And this is something that displeases most of the editors of our daily papers, who are telling the suffrage workers how much better it would be—both for their country and their cause—to confine their campaign to the States, and not bother the Senators and Representatives with a question that brings up "State sovereignty"—and the Fifteenth Amendment. The only reply that we have seen to such protests is the calm statement in *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) that the two methods of work must "go hand in hand, and both ought to be prest for all they are worth." As to the actual effect of the Senate vote, we find one Washington correspondent calling it "the hardest blow the equal-suffrage advocates have received" in their Congressional campaign. But another correspondent talked with some suffrage leaders after the vote was taken and found them pointing "to the majority of one vote in favor of the amendment as proof that their cause had scored a triumph in defeat, and was far stronger than its opponents had ever been willing to admit." And the suffragists are renewing the fight by pressing for action upon the amendment presented by Senator Shafroth (Dem., Cal.), requiring each State to provide an opportunity for a popular-suffrage vote. Mrs. Antoinette Funk makes this statement on behalf of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

> "Every equal suffragist, of course, hoped that the amendment for full suffrage might have been favorably considered at this session of Congress. Such hope can not be realized, largely because of the constitutional squeamishness of certain Senators and Representatives. But we want Federal legislation, and the new amendment can not fail to find favor with the most carping proponent of the doctrine of State rights."

The conclusion of certain editors that the suffrage cause has gained "excellent advertising" from the campaign in Congress, but "little else for the energy and money expended," is disputed by the Boston *Transcript*. The result of the suffragists' efforts, it declares, "has given them a more definite survey of the country than they have had before," and "has disclosed with greater clearness the strength and the weakness of the situation." *The Transcript* observes that some who voted in opposition to the resolution did so simply because they felt that it was a matter with which the States rather than the nation should deal. Senator Borah, an equal-suffrage Senator from a suffrage State, was one of these, notes the Springfield *Republican*. Also, "Senator Williams, of Mississippi, representing a State in which the negroes outnumber the whites, declared in the Senate debates that, while he would favor woman suffrage if the white women of Mississippi wanted the franchise, he would resent an effort by other States to force his commonwealth into adopting woman suffrage against the will of its white inhabitants."

Considering the importance of the subject from the standpoint of State sovereignty, the Fort Worth *Record* is surprized and disappointed that the vote against the amendment was not more decisive:

> "It will give courage to women voters in the ten States now having woman suffrage to embarrass men who may be candidates for Congress or the presidency by casting their ballots on this issue alone. . . . Undoubtedly this consideration was in the minds of the suffrage advocates when they prest for action in the Senate, tho they knew in advance that the resolution would fail of the necessary two-thirds. Their attempt to commit President Wilson to the cause and their request for him to designate a sort of 'woman's independence' holiday are manifestations of a resolute purpose to press the issue to the point of embarrassing all who oppose it and of confounding all other issues until the country is driven to settle this one in sheer exhaustion of patience. . . . . . .
>
> "But the most serious aspect of the case is its revelation of the willingness of many men to sacrifice the fundamental principle of State sovereignty to any cause which appeals to their personal judgment or to their sense of political expediency."

Nor is "State sovereignty" the only specter which is seen to emerge from the political graveyard as a result of the prominence of the suffrage issue in Congress. Some Senators, according to the Washington *Times*, would have favored the suffrage amendment "if only it had not involved the complications of the problem of negro suffrage." There were, notes *The Times*, "nineteen votes in favor of the Vardaman resolution, which was a really remarkable proposition; in effect, to take the vote away from the colored race and give it to the women of the white race." The New York *Tribune* agrees with Senator Borah in thinking it "unreasonable to expect Congress to make a new provision for the enlargement of the suffrage when it has no disposition either to repeal or to enforce the extension which the Fifteenth Amendment authorized forty-four years ago." And since a woman-suffrage amendment can not now get before Congress on its own merits, *The Tribune* believes it would be wiser for the women "to concentrate their energies on winning the States in which the race disfranchisement obstruction does not exist." The conclusion that the suffrage workers ought to confine their propaganda to the States is shared by a host of papers, including the New York *Times* and *World*, Springfield *Republican*, Boston *Transcript*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Buffalo *Courier*, and Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "State option," says the Philadelphia daily, "has been a big success." And, it asks, why try to force suffrage "on States where the women do not want it and the men do not want it?"

The attitude of the South toward suffrage as a national issue is accurately reflected, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, in the fact that but three Southern Senators voted for the amendment; "and, in the present state of public feeling the country over regarding the relations of the races and the Fifteenth Amendment, it may be doubted that the other sections would like to assume the responsibility of forcing woman suffrage upon the South, so long as the dominant Southern opinion was hostile to it."

But one of the most influential Southern dailies, the Charleston *News and Courier*, objects to the idea that Southern opposition to suffrage is solely or chiefly due to the negro question or the Fifteenth Amendment. As it reasons:

> "Of course the race question will complicate this problem in the South, as it complicates most others, but as yet the South takes only an academic interest in the suffrage movement. The great body of Southern women are not seeking and do not want the right to vote. . . . In this matter, as in many others, the conservatism of the South still holds, and in case the suffrage movement lasts, as it probably will, the cotton-growing States will at least be the last to yield before it."

In this connection many are likely to recall the recent defeat of suffrage amendments in the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi. But we turn to some Washington dispatches to the New York *Evening Post* to be informed by active suffrage workers belonging to the old families of these conservative States "that the question of suffrage is a very live one in the South," and that the women are doing mighty work "for the industrial, legal, and educational rights of women." Mrs. Sake D. Meehan, founder of the Woman Suffrage party of Louisiana, for instance, does not know "why the opinion has spread that the Southern men are all opposed to woman suffrage," for she does not "find them so in Louisiana." And she adds: "If you ever hear any one say that the Southern women are blocking the cause of suffrage and do not want the vote, just send them right down to Louisiana and let them see how hard we are working for it."

Coming back to the new status of suffrage as a national issue, we find *The Woman's Journal* asking whether the main emphasis should now be laid upon work with Congress or work with the States. It concludes that this is a question which "the suffragists of every State must decide for themselves, according to their best judgment, and according to the greater or less urgency and hopefulness of the situation in their own immediate field. In reality, the two methods of work should go hand in hand, and both ought to be prest for all they are worth." It reminds its readers that "after all, the final decision will rest with the States," that women vote in but ten States, and that the legislatures of thirteen more have decided to put the suffrage question to vote. The favorable action of the Massachusetts legislature last week is of interest here, tho it is but one step toward final enactment. So, "a great deal of work remains to be done in the States" before a nation-wide amendment can be ratified by three-fourths of them. Meanwhile,

> "If work done with Congress helps all the States, as it undoubtedly does, it is equally true that nothing can help the Congressional work so much as the addition of more enfranchised States. Each new State gained increases our leverage to get more. And toward the end, as Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart predicts, the States will come tumbling in 'like an avalanche.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"BRAZIL savages leave Roosevelt unscathed"; but what happened to the savages?—*New York American.*

CITY to Run Rest Room.—*Headline.* How about the Aldermanic Chamber?—*New York Evening Sun.*

IF the President's most embarrassing task is to restrain his emotions, he succeeds at it mighty well.—*Omaha Bee.*

THAT comic weekly recently started in Mexico under the name of "Mr. Lind" must deal in quiet humor.—*Houston Chronicle.*

MME. CAILLAUX seems to have more real militancy in her trigger-finger than dwells in all the suffragettes of England.—*New York Evening Sun.*

VARIOUS Progressives are confident that unruly Mexicans are merely taking advantage of the absence of Colonel Roosevelt.—*Washington Star.*

A CENSUS of the Texas Rangers disclosing a total of fifteen men, the Mexicans promptly issue another call for 80,000 volunteers.—*Boston Transcript.*

FROM what we can gather, those extra troops on the border are not intended so much to keep the Mexicans out as to keep the Texans in.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE fifteen Texas Rangers deny that they intend to seize Mexico and annex it. They say double the force they have would be necessary.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IT requires no excessive credulity to believe the statement that the Senators from the States where the women are already voting "stood by them nobly."—*Boston Transcript.*

A FURTHER cut of $20,000,000 in Japan's naval program? Suspicious, very suspicious indeed. It looks like an effort to inveigle other countries into having inadequate navies.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Mississippi House of Representatives decided to take a recess to see the Detroit Tigers play, by a vote of fifty to forty-four. We'll bet that the fifty came first on the roll-call, and the measure having been passed, the others saw an easy chance to put themselves on record as men who held duty above pleasure.—*New York World.*

IN the last resort Ulster can always win by starting a hunger strike.—*New York Evening Post.*

SECRETARY MCADOO is going after that $4,000 exemption from the income tax.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ABOUT a year ago we recognized China as a republic, but no one could do it now.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

KELLY'S army of 1,500 has dwindled to 157. He must be very busy trying to keep them unemployed.—*New York Evening Sun.*

JANE ADDAMS is reported to have said that she doesn't know enough to be mayor. Isn't that very like treason to the cause?—*Albany Journal.*

SENATOR BORAH says the rank and file will shape the destinies of the Republican party. We would suggest glue, not a file.—*Los Angeles Times.*

THERE is one ray of hope in the reflection that if we did go to war with Mexico and licked her we might be able to make her take back Texas.—*Boston Transcript.*

AMERICANS in Mexico object to paying taxes on their incomes there. They might become Mexican citizens and pay over their incomes instead.—*New York Evening Sun.*

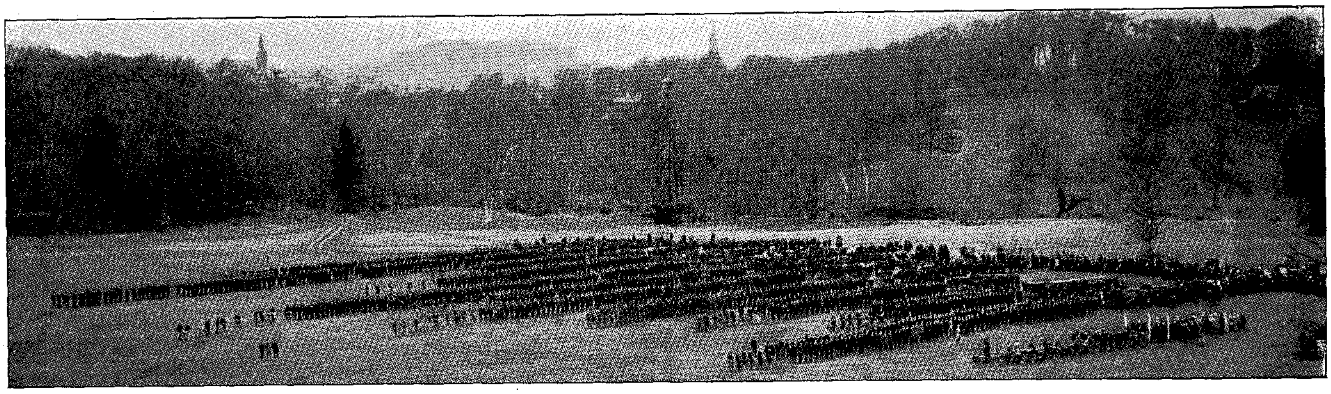
NEW YORK is building the tallest jail in the world. This institution, we assume, will be used for the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

THE announcement of Miss Jane Addams that she does not feel competent to be Chicago's Mayor has intensified a feeling of superiority among male politicians.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE esteemed New York *Times* remarks that "the judge must be like Cæsar's wife. He must be all things to all men." Radical change in Cæsar's wife since we first met her.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A FEW days ago word was received from Colonel Roosevelt in a letter to Frank M. Chapman, curator of the birds of the Museum of Natural History, that he intended to split his party in two and conduct the section of which he would remain in charge down the waters of a hitherto unexplored river.—*From a news item in the New York Sun.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



PART OF THE ULSTER IRREGULARS ORGANIZED TO FIGHT HOME RULE: THE TYRONE VOLUNTEERS.

HOME RULE CHECKED BY KING AND ARMY

THE OLD QUESTION of who shall rule Great Britain—royalty, aristocracy, or democracy—is reopened by the revolt and resignation of army officers ordered to duty in Ulster, and their reinstatement by the King's influence. The British press and Parliament are seething with it. It is true that Prime Minister Asquith denounced on the floor of Parliament the "most unfair, improper, and inconsiderate attempts to bring the name of the King into the controversy," and declared roundly that "from first to last his Majesty has preserved every rule which comported with his dignity and his position as a constitutional sovereign." But even a constitutional sovereign has some power, and many seem to think he exercised it in this case to thwart his Ministry's Home Rule program. The parliamentary correspondent of the London *Standard* reminds us that "the King has a special constitutional right to intervene in any matter affecting the officers of either the Army or the Fleet," and he believes the nation should "feel gratitude to the King for taking steps in time to avert the crowning calamity of civil war." The wholesale resignations of army officers, of course, demoralized the movement of troops to Ulster to guard the arsenals and preserve the peace, or, as the Opposition claims, to crush the "Ulster army" that is preparing to resist Home Rule. The reinstatements were accompanied by assurances that the officers would not be ordered to act against the Ulster people, but all such assurances have been declared unauthorized, and the Prime Minister says that the Government will never consent that either officers or men "shall demand assurances of what they will or will not be required to do in certain circumstances which have not arisen." Meanwhile the attempt to coerce Ulster, if there was one, is at a standstill, and the temper of the Army for such work is in serious doubt. This leaves Mr. Asquith, a statesman of large resource and capacity, in a quandary, and his next move is anxiously awaited. Naturally the Unionists are exultant. To quote the London *Daily Mail:*

> "The Government may pass the Home Rule Bill, but the rock of Ulster will remain and on that rock the Government will shatter its strength even tho it follows John Redmond's advice of 'full steam ahead.' Ulster stands armed, unconquered, and unconquerable. She can not be coerced and she can not be fooled. She will not be sacrificed, because the Ministers have not the power to sacrifice her."

HUGE DEMONSTRATION IN BELFAST AGAINST HOME RULE.

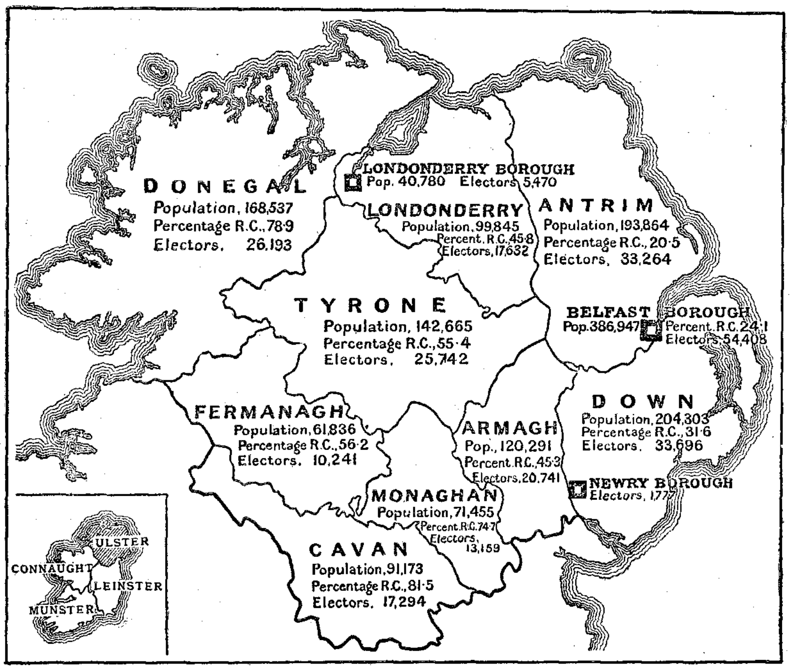
The Labor papers accuse the Prime Minister of shilly-shallying, and in the London *Daily Citizen* we read:

> "Until we are supplied with fuller evidence we are bound to assume that the Premier acted with weakness and irresolution in a situation that demanded strength and courage."

The Government organs speak mysteriously of a greater obstacle to Home Rule than any party leaders; and public opinion thinks, rightly or wrongly, that the King personally interposed. As *The Daily Citizen* goes on to say:

> "Premier Asquith's weakness was but a preliminary to a strengthening up for a far greater fight than has yet taken place. Mr. Asquith is up against a greater force than Bonar Law or Sir Edward Carson. There are titled ladies who could tell more than most people know of what is going on. One of them, a lady of influence, visited the Curragh Camp. If she had not done so the officers probably would not have resigned.
>
> "Neither Premier Asquith nor the Army Council has been able to act with entire freedom. There is reason to believe that a

source of Mr. Asquith's weakness was the necessity of covering a mistake for which he can not be blamed. A historian who would write of the Home Rule fight should forsake Ulster. He will find better material in London, but not in the House of Commons. The last move has not yet been made, and when Premier Asquith's next turn comes it may be believed that he will take it with a firmer hand."


DONEGAL
Population, 168,537
Percentage R.C., 78·9
Electors, 26,193
LONDONDERRY BOROUGH
Pop. 40,780 Electors 5,470
LONDONDERRY
Population, 99,845
Percent. R.C. 45·8
Electors, 17,632
ANTRIM
Population, 193,864
Percentage R.C., 20·5
Electors, 33,264
TYRONE
Population, 142,665
Percentage R.C., 55·4
Electors, 25,742
BELFAST BOROUGH
Pop. 386,947
Percent. R.C. 24·1
Electors 54,408
DOWN
Population, 204,303
Percentage R.C., 31·6
Electors, 33,696
FERMANAGH
Population, 61,836
Percentage R.C., 56·2
Electors, 10,241
ARMAGH
Pop., 120,291
Percent. R.C., 45·3
Electors, 20,741
NEWRY BOROUGH
Electors, 1,777
MONAGHAN
Population, 71,455
Percent. R.C. 74·7
Electors, 13,159
CAVAN
Population, 91,173
Percentage R.C., 81·5
Electors, 17,294
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC PREPONDERANCES IN ULSTER.

This diagram, from the London *Morning Post*, shows which counties have a Protestant majority and object to being ruled from Dublin, and also demonstrates that much of Ulster, on the contrary, is Catholic and would vote heavily for Home Rule.

The interposition of the Royal authority is also hinted at by *The Daily News* (Liberal) as follows:

"The Government in making a statement were hampered by an obligation which can be easily imagined by those who have a sympathetic insight. By this obligation their hands were to some extent tied."

The apparent inclination of officers to obey the Unionist political leaders rather than the orders of the War Office may lead to the Governmental democratization of the Army, so as to give more chance of promotion to Laborite and Liberal privates. Otherwise, we read:

"The issue of a democratic or a partizan Army will be flung into the vortex of politics. The Liberals and Laborites would be united on this issue, and one of the first demands will be that privates have a better chance of taking rank as officers."

The problem is declared to be exactly that which was presented in England after the execution of Charles I. Which is to rule, Parliament or Army, asks the London *Daily News:*

"The country is faced with the gravest issue that has arisen in our time. It is whether we are to be governed by Parliament or by the Army. The power of the House of Lords is gone, and it is now the Army to which the Tories look to keep the democracy in check and the aristocracy in power. It is this monstrous assumption with which the Government will now have to deal. The country will look to them to deal with it in a spirit worthy of a great people who are proud of its free institutions and popular liberties.

"For two years the Government have exercised patience and restraint in the presence of treason. That restraint must cease if any fragment of our liberties is to remain. It is no longer a question of Home Rule for Ireland, but a question of whether we are to govern ourselves or are to be governed by Brigadier-General Gough. Altho every officer in the Army be dismissed, we will have no mailed hand raised against our Parliament. If the Army is to be a Tory institution to coerce the House of Commons when the Liberals are in power, then we will break the Army as we have broken the Lords and make the Army as democratic as we have made Parliament."

"Are Army officers to dictate to Parliament what bills shall pass?" similarly asks the London *Daily Chronicle*, and continues thus:

"The nation wants to know the Government's answer. It is idle to pretend, as in effect it was pretended on Monday, that that question has not been asked. It has not merely been asked, but it has been trumpeted as a challenge. We doubt whether the Government will do wisely in delaying their answer."

The London *Times* attempts to smooth over the matter in the following optimistic utterance:

"The movement toward a compromise has undoubtedly received an impetus from the Army crisis. Many Unionists regard the Home Rule Bill as virtually dead, and all think that the situation has been relieved of its worst features."

The rage of the Liberals and Laborites against the Crown is a significant feature of the situation. *The Daily Citizen*, in an article headed "A Palace Intrigue," resents the King's interference and refers to the Court as "a Conservative committee" in which "titled women have been playing a leading part." And amid cheers "such as no living member of Parliament remembers," we are told, Mr. Ward, a Labor member, exclaimed:

"We have to decide whether the people, through their Parliamentary representatives, are to make the laws absolutely without interference, either by the King or the Army."

The King's reinstatement of the officers who resigned rather than force Home Rule on Ulster is roundly condemned by Liberal editors. The Manchester *Guardian* says of the favored officers:

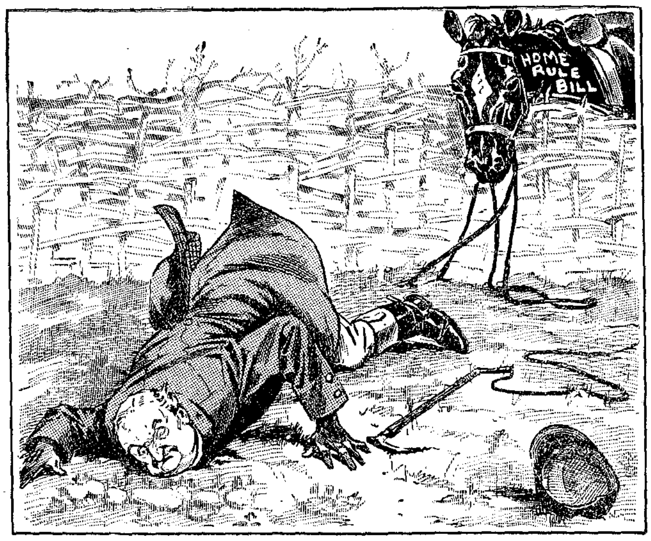
READY FOR THE WORST: FIRST-AID PUPILS.

Ulster women preparing to help the men resist Home Rule.

"They are so treated because they are rich men, and because they had the prejudices of their class. . . . There is one standard for the Tory officer's loyalty to his oath and another standard for the private soldier with sympathies for the laboring man."

GERMANY'S WAR SCARE FROM RUSSIA

A VIOLENT WAVE of excitement has shaken the German and Russian press over a communication from St. Petersburg published in the potent and authoritative *Kölnische Zeitung*. The gleam of bayonets, the clatter of ammunition wagons, the bugle call, seem to animate this article, which speaks of Russia's improvement in cannon and rifles, her new armaments, her recent mobilization of troops, and her Army of 1,400,000 men—a million of which are being gradually massed on her western frontier. And against what country if not Germany are these preparations being made? And how could Germany stand up between the two allies, France on her western and Russia on her eastern frontier? There are some papers malicious enough to say that the German Government is merely attempting to lash into fury the German jingoes, the Pan-Germanists, and thus pave the way for a new and larger grant from the treasury to replace her somewhat antiquated artillery and secure an adequate number of the newest rifles. But to quote the main sentences in the striking communication of the *Kölnische Zeitung's* St. Petersburg correspondent. After declaring that "the giant of the world" has not yet recovered from his Japanese adventure, this writer proceeds:



THE OBSTACLE.
A Unionist view of the check to Home Rule.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

> "An immediate menace of war does not to-day present itself from Russia, however much France may rattle the Russian saber against her adversaries. In any case Russia will not be able to complete the equipment of her Army in less than three or four years. The revival of her commercial prosperity and the raising of her credit have forced Russia into a strenuous course of progress whose object, under favorable circumstances as regards revenue, will be attained in 1917. The completion of the artillery and war materials by the effort of the contractor, even before it is accomplished in the vast foundry at Tsaritsyn, is eagerly waited for by Russian hearts along the Volga. No such humanitarian or Christian love of peace as people hold up before Europe as a cloak to hide their feebleness will keep back the Russian policy from sending her Army to cover the frontier of Austria and Germany. Had there been cannon enough in Russia to bombard the frontier ports of East Prussia the Vilna Field-marshal General von Rennkampf would long ago have been too glad to send his cavalry into the fertile German country and to give over the territory to their plundering. Unfortunately he must reckon with the fact that the Cossacks might here and there break through, but not a man would get back with his life. Russia's deficiency in warlike equipment is especially known to her French ally. But it will be asked against what foe is the Russian Government intending to use the arms which for the last few years have been preparing? Not to enter more deeply into political speculations, mere geographical considerations plainly bear out the conclusion that these warlike preparations are directed against Russia's western frontiers, and especially against Germany."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* attempts to pour oil upon the troubled waters and explain Russia's attitude as by no means implying a threat against Germany, and we read:

> "The concentration of troops in western Russia, in spite of what outsiders may think about it, does not imply in St. Petersburg an immediate and direct plan of war. Even the pessimistic correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* does not dream that Russia can initiate a campaign and succeed in it until 1917. Before that time how many political conditions may be utterly changed! Besides it must be borne in mind that the Russian War Office, if the French gold is to pour into the treasury of the Czar, must at once do something to win the favor of the French supplier of funds. But quite another interpretation of Russia's intentions is possible. A domestic revolution may be feared and anxiety may be felt concerning the change in the political government. In other circles it is believed that Russia, fearing a revolution, counts upon outside help, and to satisfy outsiders makes this warlike preparation. We do not think the Czar has any such idea as this nor thinks to cast out the devil by Beelzebub, and people may be assured that he holds in abhorrence all the restless spirit of bellicosity with which his country is being charged. We hold the views of the correspondent quoted to be very inopportune at the present moment, and we believe that such a view is shared by the highest circles in Berlin. Or shall we consider that this rumor of coming war was propagated merely to promote a closer juncture between Russia and England? Against such a political game we can not utter too impressive a warning, especially when we consider Russia's solemn engagement with England."

All suspicion of Russia is disavowed by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), in which we read that "the maintenance of friendly relations with Russia is to the people and Government of Germany the dearest wish of their heart. To the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) the article is merely a governmental inspiration "tending to promote a further advance in the size of the Army," for a supply of new weapons for the Army is contemplated, "and if the Reichstag becomes alarmed, the sum required will be granted." The *Pester Lloyd*, "seeing black," as the Germans say, or speaking as a pessimist, suggests there is real peril to Austria and Germany in Russia's new military activities, and thinks that while panic paralyzes Eastern Europe, the "cavalry will ride forth on their great raids and overflow the frontier, chaos will prevail, and make sallies or counter-attacks from the Austrian and German enemy impossible."

Again, the Russian Army preparation, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "is not especially directed against us, but is merely a precaution strengthening Russian armament in view of future possibilities that have to be reckoned with." "Nothing in the relations between Russia and Germany has changed recently," it proceeds to observe, and adds, with a rap at its excitable contemporaries, "or, to speak plainly, their relations have become neither better nor worse, and there is no reason for quarreling angrily over the degree of settled hatred and of chauvinism which so frequently find voice in German papers." "No day rises," notes the placid *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "but we hear that next year will bring a war with Russia."

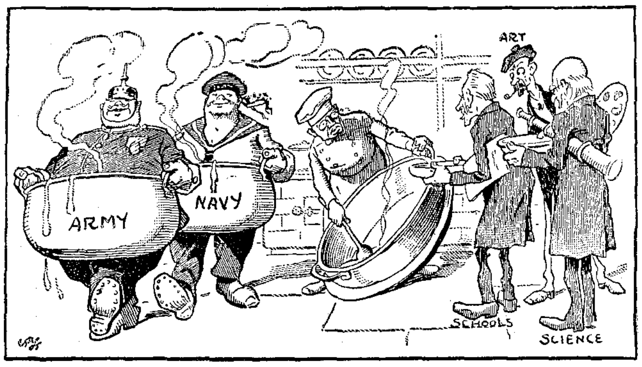
But the *Berliner Tageblatt* opposes these cheerful views and begins its comment with the remark that Russia is hemmed in by "foreign-speaking and by no means homogeneous peoples"—

> "Poles, Albanians, Finns, Roumanians, Swedes, Orientals of all kinds: it goes without saying that the love of these millions for the White Czar and his Government is not overwhelming. In Greater Russia a profound restlessness reigns, and in case of Russian defeat in war it would lead to the *débâcle* of the present system. . . . While we will no longer permit ourselves to be bluffed, we will keep the peace with our mighty neighbor, altho there is no ground for the supposition that we can continue to pass over without notice its meddling with our affairs in Paris, in London, and in the Near and Far East."

The St. Petersburg press evidently are of opinion that the secret of the whole thing is a German bluff, intended to draw Austria closer to her and secure a more favorable commercial treaty with Russia. Germany, says the Paris *Temps*, "opens negotiations as usual by bringing down the German mailed fist upon the table," while the *Russkoye Slovo* (St. Petersburg) holds that Russia would aim at "a recasting of the Triple Entente, to made it a defensive and offensive alliance." On the other hand, the *Reich* (St. Petersburg) thinks that the whole excitement is due to "the chauvinism of the Russian and German press and intended to enable Germany to put on the screw and draw new taxes for increasing her armaments."

This is the interpretation given by the London *Times:*

> "In Germany and Austria-Hungary there is a desire to 'raise the wind' and to prepare the public for fresh expenditure on the armies or navies of those Powers. Germany has recently increased her military strength on the peace footing to 870,000 men. It does not seem likely that she contemplates a further increase in reply to the Russian military measures, which were already known before the last German Army Law and were adduced as a reason for voting it. Money may perhaps be wanted, however, for modernizing the German artillery, or for the introduction of a new rifle."



GERMAN FINANCE.

COOK OF THE EXCHEQUER—"I have nothing for you. The Army and the Navy have had it all." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"If Germany contemplates war on two fronts," says the *Liberté* (Paris), "she would be guilty not only of rashness and madness, but of suicide." The Paris *Temps* treats the matter with equal lightness, and asks:

> "Was this article sent from St. Petersburg under direction to prepare public opinion in Germany and in Austria for the incurring of new expenses to pay for the remodeling of the artillery, the manufacture of a new rifle, or the proposal of an enlarged naval program? More probably it was a maneuver calculated to bring under discussion in the coterie of Berlin such a subject as the renewal of commercial treaties."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA EGGING ON JAPAN AGAINST US

RUSSIA IS SAID to have a huge force in Eastern Siberia awaiting the moment when Japan is embroiled with some other Power to swoop down upon Manchuria and recover the territory lost in the last war. But Japan seems hopelessly peaceful, and the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, regarded as a semiofficial organ, comes out with an article showing Japan how mistaken its peaceful attitude really is. America is plainly pointed out as the real enemy, and Japan is advised by friendly insinuation to retaliate for her rebuff in California, and do something to repair her failure in Mongolia by aspiring to the capture of the Philippines and Hawaii. This organ of the Russian Government points out that Korea and Manchuria have not justified the expectations of Japan. While affording great scope for the administrative abilities of the Japanese, they offer but little opportunity for the colonization of agricultural masses, which is declared to be that country's most urgent need. Japan, therefore, turns her vision toward the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Pacific coast of America, where she is confronted with the doctrine "America for Americans." As was to be expected, the organ of the St. Petersburg bureaucrats condemns the United States for our "violation" of Japan's treaty rights, and suggests to the latter that she can not gain anything by diplomatic representations. It says in substance:

> "The United States have stopt the immigration of Asiatics, the Japanese among them. Until recent days Mexico was open to the latter, whither the stream of Japanese emigration has been turned. With the completion of the Panama Canal, Mexico will fall under the shadow of the United States, and the day is not distant when it will cease its independent political existence. At the same time one of the promised lands will be closed to Japan.
>
> "A clash between the United States and Japan is thus preparing of itself, despite the will and intentions of diplomats. New lands suitable for the settlement of large popular masses are a vital necessity to Japan. Either land—or national death. Under such conditions one can quite understand the alarm which seizes Japanese society at the thought of the near opening of the Panama Canal, which is to Japan equivalent to the closing of the doors of America.
>
> "The 'American peril' is now becoming a more vital problem for Japan than the 'yellow peril' is for Europe. Having been carried away by the chimerical struggle with Russia, the Japanese statesmen wasted the energies of the people and missed a favorable moment for the strengthening of their influence and authority at points where their national instinct impelled them to go—the islands of the Pacific Ocean and the farther shore. Now, instead of direct action, they have to console themselves with political demonstrations and verbal fraternization with the Mexicans. Unfortunately, it is impossible to acquire new lands by such means.
>
> "Before the war Japan secured for her subjects arriving in the United States complete equality of rights with all other immigrants. After the war—officially victorious, but in reality suffering grave wounds—the triumphant Japanese have lost in a very friendly country all the rights recognized so very recently by a solemn treaty. They have been ranked among the lower races, on a level with other Asiatics—Koreans, Chinese, Siamese, and Hindus. . . . . . .
>
> "The prohibition to the Japanese to enter the United States was at first put in an outwardly decent form. It was stipulated that Japanese emigrants, in order to have the right to land on American soil, must have passports viséd by the American Consuls—a condition not imposed upon any of the European nations. But the American Consuls did not visé the passports. Thus the treaty granting equal rights to the Japanese has not been abrogated, but the very equality was reduced to naught.
>
> "The success of the Americans could not but lead to further steps in the same direction. The Washington Government has been maintaining the best of relations with the Japanese, but the Western States, in which there have remained Japanese colonists from olden times, have been heaping upon them humiliating disabilities, not taking the least account of treaties and understandings. They have closed the schools to Japanese children, they have limited their right to lease land, they have deprived them of the right to acquire real estate, they organized 'pogroms' against the Japanese. The Japanese who have settled and who are working hard in the United States found themselves in the position of despised pariahs. The descendants and fellow-countrymen of the proud samurai had to bear all sorts of degradation."

Japan missed its chance, this Russian writer avers, when it failed to insist on its rights before the piercing of Panama. Our navy was mainly in the Atlantic, our Pacific seaboard lay exposed to attack:

> "But Japan was exhausted by her exploits in Manchuria, and sacrificed her rights and her dignity. True, in expectation of better times, she hastily continued her armaments. But on the day of the opening of the Panama Canal, which gives the United States the possibility of transferring, in case of necessity, their battle-ship squadrons from one ocean to the other, the military chances of Japan will be lessened. And if she bore patiently the violation of her legal rights before the opening of the canal, she will hardly have the courage to insist upon them now. . . . . . .
>
> "Nevertheless, the tendency toward warm waters and fertile, uninhabited lands caused by the scarcity of land in Japan will remain in full force and seek an outlet.
>
> "Will the international diplomatic sorcerers be able to direct this live current into a false channel once more?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

WHEN THE EYE IS THE EAR

FREQUENTERS of moving-picture theaters find that they can, in many instances, supplement the idea of the play, received visually, by looking closely at the players' lips and thus catching the words by "lip-reading." It is customary for the actors to speak, in order to "motivate" the action, as they are being photographed, altho what they say is not always intended to be understood by the playgoer. A tale is current to the effect that certain pupils in a school for the deaf, who were expert lip-readers, had to be forbidden attendance at a picture theater on account of the bad language that they learned from the mouths of the moving images on the screen! This and similar stories, whether true or not, indicate a popular interest in the subject. In *The Volta Review* (Washington, D.C., February), a magazine for the deaf, Jerry Albert Pierce, a speech-reader of sixty years' standing, treats it from a deaf man's point of view and notes the fact that ability to read the lips is of advantage even to those who have normal ears, and that many persons possess this ability to some degree, without realizing it. He writes in substance:

"Speech-reading, or 'lip-reading,' as an adjunct to hearing is not well understood. Very few people realize that the sensations they acquire, apparently through the ear, are to a certain extent the result of vision. A conversation between any two individuals is not completely heard; part of it is seen—that is, a man of perfect hearing is a fairly successful speech-reader, even tho he be not aware of it. His eyes help him to understand words that his ears have failed to grasp.

"With the coming of the moving pictures I have been asked a score of times by 'hearing' acquaintances if I were not able to 'read' the lips of the actors when they 'spoke' on the screen. These friends of mine say to me: 'I never imagined for a moment that I could read the lips. Now and then I can catch a word, but I can't understand a whole sentence. What do they say? Do they speak the lines that go with the piece they are acting, or are they merely engaging in an ordinary conversation?' These examples should demonstrate to the hearing the value of speech-reading in their own cases.

"There is still another illustration. People speaking to each other almost invariably stand face to face. They are reading the lips and are facing each other simply because speech-reading renders the strain on the auditory organs less acute. . . . . . .

"Speech-reading in some ways is synonymous with mind-reading. The most successful speech-readers among the deaf are the high-strung, nervous, temperamental people who deduce rather than reason. The poorest lip-readers are the slow, phlegmatic individuals who require a long time to arrive at a conclusion.

"The speech-reader does not understand every word spoken to him, just as the hearing man does not hear every word. Sometimes he does not even perceive the whole of one word. He must deduce by placing them all together and grasping from the whole the meaning intended. In the sentence, 'It is nineteen miles to Omaha, and the roads are not good,' we have a good example. This comes to the speech-reader's mind as follows: 'Itis nty mlestma ndthrodes are not gd.' This, in my experience, is the way this sentence 'looks' as spoken to me by one who does not know that I am deaf and who is speaking in an ordinary conversational way. I have probably asked how far it is to Omaha, and my mind has arranged itself to receive an answer to this question. It is prepared to be given the number of miles. So far no trouble. I know I am not ninety miles from the city, and, therefore, 'nty' must mean 'nineteen.' It could not be 'nine' because there was a 't' in that word. I did not catch 'Omaha,' but that was not needed because it is understood from the rest. I had not asked about the condition of the roads and am momentarily stalled. 'Ndthrodes' is a puzzler. I have no time to consider it at the moment and carry it in my head for further deduction. 'Are' and 'not' are comprehended. 'Gd' surely means 'good.' The speaker pauses at the end of the sentence. I deduce. I have 'are not good.' 'Ndthrodes.' Oh! 'The roads are not good.' All of this is done in the speech-reader's mind during the time the sentence is being spoken and during the very short space of time between this and another sentence. Naturally, it takes quick thinking to do this.

"In some ways a short sentence is the easiest to understand and in others the hardest. It is easy because there are fewer words to carry along for further consideration and hard because there are likewise fewer words from which to draw the final inference. I 'catch' a word here and there and gather from them the missing words. If the sentence is very brief I am in danger of losing all of the words or of understanding only those which have no vital importance."

The foregoing, however, is only one of the mental processes used in speech-reading. The deaf man studies the speaker before the latter has opened his mouth. What is his nationality? Does he seem phlegmatic or nervous? Does he appear to be impatient or tolerant? Is he educated? Will he use a dialect? Has he a mustache? The speech-reader, Mr. Pierce tells us, arranges his mind to perceive the sensations which he expects from the individual who is about to speak, and this saves time and embarrassment. It is done unconsciously, of course, and the power to do it is possest in a variable degree by all people. In addition:

"Speech-reading calls for strong nerves and the power of exerting them into intense action. The reader labors under a strain almost as acute as that of an athlete preparing to sprint. Naturally, the reaction is fatigue in an extreme form, and a long, uninterrupted session of speech-reading dulls the perceptive powers of the deaf man until finally little at all can be understood. . . . . . .

"It must not be gathered from the above, however, that speech-reading is an extremely difficult art. It is not. It is an acquired art and is learned and practised unconsciously."

Speech and speech-reading have many points of resemblance, some of which appear from what has just been said. Others follow:

"It is hard to tell exactly what sensations occur when the speech-reader is congenitally deaf and has thus never heard the sound of the human voice. To a deaf man who has not always been so and who still retains a memory of sound variations and tones the effect is interesting. Speech-reading to him is hearing, and each word interpreted by him is received and recorded just as it would be on the normal ear. For instance, the word 'boy' is not just a series of facial motions, but actual sound. He hears that word. Those phrases or words which he does not interpret at first and which he puts aside for future deduction are even themselves sounds, but so confused that he can not at first recognize them. The expert speech-reader of this type really knows what sounds are. His life is not a quiet one, because speech-reading to him is noise. Whenever he understands visual speech he hears it. Such a person even claims that he can tell what kind of voice a certain individual has. He can distinguish a shrill treble from a heavy bass by the motions of the lips and can even identify less prominent variations. This is due in part to his past recollection of the tone issuing from certain types of people and partly to instinct and reason. It is natural for him not to expect a squeaky voice from a big man or a bass tone from a child. Guided by these general rules, perhaps he makes a mental image of what the sound should be and 'hears' it accordingly. This sensation, very likely, is not universal among the speech-reading deaf, but is merely the possession of those who have heard and remember the sound of the human voice. I have asked several of the congenitally deaf in regard to this, but none of them are able to describe very graphically the sensations they experience.

"The phenomena of speech-reading are interesting. The deaf man is constantly discovering something new and is often at a loss to explain it. It is a field rich in possibilities to the psychologist and deserves more attention than it receives."

BLUE PIGS

A BREED of blue pigs has been developed by George C. Griffith, a Harvard graduate of Southern birth, who is described as "a lawyer by profession, but a farmer by choice." C. L. D. Seymour, who conducts the "Better Stock" department of *Country Life in America* (Garden City, March), tells us that he has seen hundreds of the beasts and assures us that they are really blue; that is, he admits, "not exactly sky blue . . . but nearer blue than any other color." And instead of being blue-blooded thoroughbreds, it seems that the azure animals are actually mongrels. Mr. Seymour's article, which he entitles "The Truth About the New Blue Pigs," is written, he tells us, to set at rest strange rumors that have emanated for some months past, not from the Kentucky blue grass, but "from a secluded little valley in eastern Massachusetts." He sets the rumors at rest by confirming them unqualifiedly—at least, with only such qualification as is noted above. "The blue pig," he declares, "is a fact." And he goes on to say:

HE RAISES BLUE PIGS.

George C. Griffith took his idea from a single blue spot on one of his father's shoats. He liked it, and now he has a breed of azure swine.

"While Mr. Griffith will discuss the whole subject of hog-raising with interest, it is when this new breed—which he has christened the Sapphire—is mentioned that his enthusiasm shows itself most. He has had the blue-pig project in his mind from the start, it seems. Not that he valued the color in itself especially, but he believed that it would make the breed distinctive.

"His purpose has been to develop a more profitable breed of hogs than any already in existence. He believes that he has succeeded. The remarkably quick growth of the blue pigs is considered of special importance, but they have other qualities to commend them. They have extra heavy hams and quarters, stand higher than most breeds, so that the bellies of fat animals do not touch the ground; they have a clean appearance, are gentle and tractable, seem unusually intelligent, are extremely prolific, and should make a strong appeal to fanciers. Mr. Griffith believes that in time the breed will add millions to the pork-producing industry because of the rapid growth and the large amount of meat produced in a short time.

"When he began operations he sought to keep his plans a secret, and for many years his ranchmen supposed that the blue pigs, which constantly grew in number and in depth of color, were freaks or sports. They began to talk about them, tho, and people began to come to see them. After eight years of breeding, Mr. Griffith finally segregated his blue stock and admitted the identity of the Sapphire hog, simply because he had to.

"The making of the new breed has entailed much thought and effort. Said Mr. Griffith: 'I have not depended on standard breeds. Many times I have purchased an obvious mongrel because of one desirable point it might possess. I tried to offset the undesirable traits by special care in the selection of the other animals used. I have gone around the world since I began, always with an eye for such animals as might help to give me what I sought. I got my idea of color from the fact that when I was a boy my father had a shoat with a blue spot on its back, which I always liked. It occurred to me that a rich grayish-blue would give the new breed special distinction. Accordingly, I kept that point in mind, along with the others. I can not definitely trace the steps I have taken. It has been a matter of experimenting all along the line. I have simply bred in the animals which I thought would give me what I wanted. If I failed, I tried some other line. Yet I am certain that if all the blue pigs I have were suddenly wiped out of existence, I could produce the breed again in six years.'"

The general enterprise of which the Sapphire pig is an outgrowth seems, Mr. Seymour tells us, to prove Mr. Griffith's theory that the East is a potential hog-raising field, for in spite of disadvantages, the ranch pays. The land is of the poorest type that can be found in New England. The first plan was to raise root crops, but the soil was too poor; the rocks rendered pasturing impracticable, so Mr. Griffith turned to city garbage, for which his annual bill is about $3,000. To quote further:

"The first thing he did was to make a clearing in the valley where there were several brooks. Then at one end he centered all the brooks into a pond, on the border of which he built a pumping station. With the pump in action, water is carried to all parts of the ranch. There is now a total of thirty buildings on the ranch, including fattening-pens, stables, commissary, cook-house, bunk-house, blacksmith shop, pumping station, and office. All have tight, well-made floors, which are covered with shavings or sawdust every night, and scraped clean in the morning. . . . The animals are fed three times a day and given only what they will eat up clean.

"While Mr. Griffith believes in clean houses, he also believes that hogs must have a wallow. Extending to the little stream which runs through the center of the ranch, each yard is supplied with a deep mud wallow. 'Look at the skin of this hog,' exclaimed the owner, leaping into a pen and poking a good-natured 300-pound sow around. 'It couldn't be any cleaner, could it? I'll wager you can't find lice on any of these animals, either. Why, I have bought hogs from other breeders which, when they arrived, were covered with lice, but the mud-bath treatment freed them of vermin in less than a week. I tell you it is a good thing to have clean hogs, and strange as it may appear, a mud-wallow is the thing to clean them with.'"

DENATURED ELECTRICITY

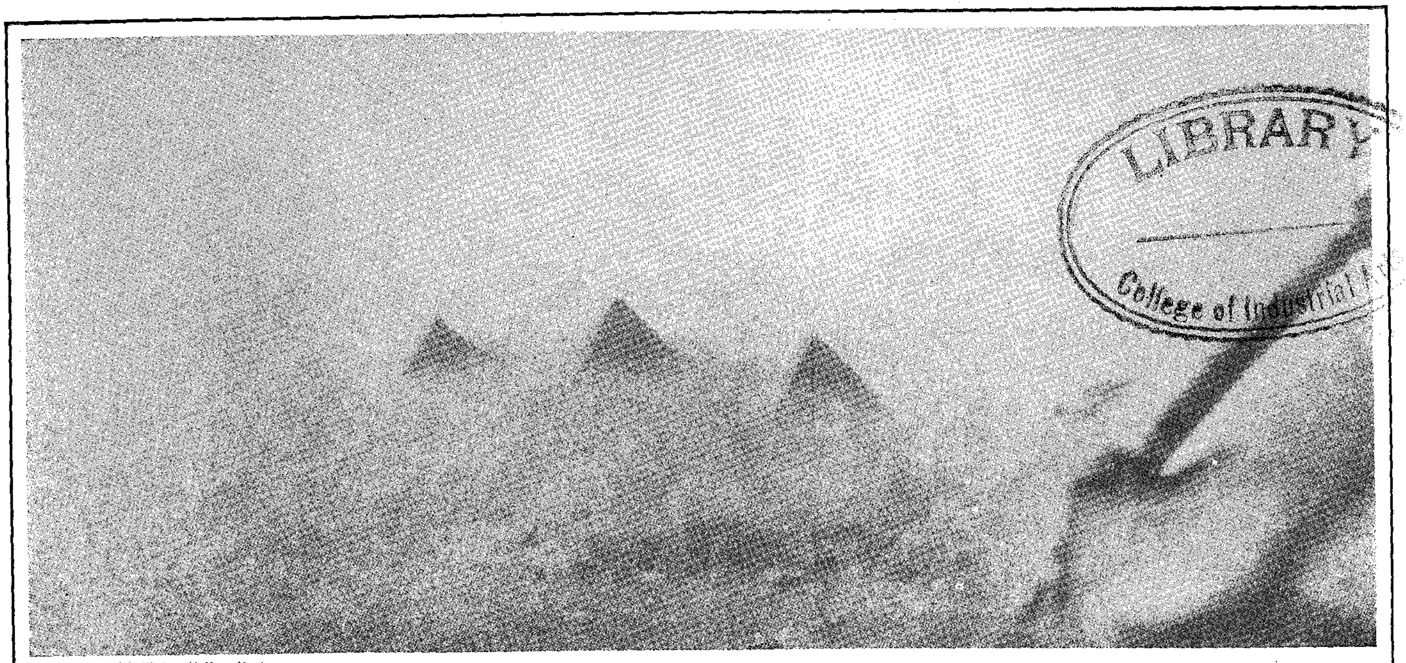
WHEN PRECISELY the same product is sold for different uses at widely varying prices, an opportunity is evidently offered for getting the best of the vendors by buying at the low price and using the product for the high-priced purpose. The remedy is to treat part of the product in such a way as to spoil it for one use and not for another. Thus alcohol is mixed with nauseous fluids which render it unfit for drinking, and, thus "denatured," is sold at a low price for industrial purposes. "Denaturation" of this kind may be variously applied; in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 5), a writer describes how in Italy it has even been proposed to denature the electric current when it is sold at a low rate for heating purposes. We read:

"In Italy, a country which has no coal-mines, but is rich in water-power, electric heating would be widely employed if the Government would abolish or reduce the charges on electric energy used in heating. But to prevent dishonest persons from using the cheap current for lighting, it would be necessary to arrange matters so that this current could not be so employed; just as, by admixture of certain substances, alcohol intended for industrial purposes is 'denatured.'

"Prof. R. Arno, of the technical institute of Milan, has devised apparatus that accomplishes this end. It is based on the observation that a brief interruption of current, which is unbearable in the case of electric illumination, makes no difference in a heating device, where the greater mass forms a reserve and a 'fly-wheel' for the heat.

"For heating plants of small or average importance, the denaturation of the current is carried out by a device in which the dilatation of a rod breaks the circuit periodically. In installations exceeding 30 amperes, the interruptions are produced either by an aspirating solenoid or by a small electric motor.

"All these devices are of course installed by the side of the meter and furnished with the usual seals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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THE PYRAMIDS AS THEY LOOKED TO MARC POURPE FROM HIS AEROPLANE.

HUNGRY BREAD

SIMPLY BECAUSE we like the looks of white bread better than brown, we are deliberately removing the nutritious elements from our flour, with the result that we must either starve or eat more of some other kind of food. Whole-wheat bread contains the most nourishing part of the grain, while the whiter the flour the more exclusively is it composed of the central parts of the grain, the least rich in fatty matter, phosphates, and nitrogen compounds. Physicians have told us all this, year in and year out, yet no one appears to take heed. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 21), Mr. A. Balland, correspondent of the Institute, gives the following interesting information about the effect of using whiter bread in the French army ration:

"The bolting of flour, favored by the world-wide culture of wheat, which is extending yearly, now removes about 50 per cent. of the weight of the grain, while fifty years ago a hundred pounds of wheat yielded eighty-three of flour, ready for bread-making.

"Whole-wheat bread has about disappeared, even from the Army. During the first wars of the Revolution, the soldiers' bread was made with unbolted flour, containing all the wheat and bran. In 1796 . . . the Academy of Sciences, at the request of the Minister of War, made a report on the use of bran in bread-making. The Minister asked whether the presence of the bran in bread might not be injurious to the health of the troops, and if so, in what proportion.

"The report of Parmentier, presented in the name of the section of Rural Economy, was published in the proceedings of the Academy. . . . . . .

"It is proved in this substantial report . . . that bran, left in its entirety in the flour, may be injurious to health, but that nothing is more advantageous to the quality of the bread than to leave a certain quantity of bran in it. . . . To obtain this quality of bread, it is necessary to employ whole wheat from which 18 per cent. of the bran has been removed.

"These conclusions, adopted by the Academy, were transmitted to the Minister of War, but were not applied until 1853. The flour was bolted of 5 to 10 per cent. of its bran, and after 1844, of 15 per cent.

"Owing to the 20 per cent. boltage, adopted in 1853, an increase in the bread-ration was advised by the surgeon inspectors. They said: 'Bolting carried beyond a certain limit eliminates useful elements and has no advantage beyond improving the color of the bread. Very white bread is a type that may suit tired stomachs accustomed to rich and varied food, but the wealthy classes are led to prefer it only by custom and imitation. The choice of a more or less white bread for the workman, the peasant, or the soldier, should be regulated especially by the proportion of meat that enters into the daily repast. The Parisian workman, who is particular about the color of his bread and prefers to buy a bread of very white flour, but less substantial, less strength-giving, than that furnished to the Army, consumes a larger flesh ration than the soldier. So that the more the flour is bolted the more meat must be consumed daily.'

"In these latter days, with the most laudable intentions, the boltage of the flour used for army bread has been suddenly raised from 20 to 30 per cent. The result is certain; the ration will prove insufficient, and the soldier will go hungry.

"Experiments made in various places, on young persons of the same age, subject to the same training and differing in diet only in the kind of bread used, would appear to be decisive.

"In the presence of such definite facts, who would advise our workingmen to use flour bolted 40 to 50 per cent.? Who would dare to oppose a return to whole-wheat bread?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PYRAMIDS FROM AN AEROPLANE—The accompanying picture represents the Egyptian Pyramids, or rather their mist-swathed summits, as viewed from an aeroplane driven by Marc Pourpe, a French aviator, in a flight made on December 17 last. Mr. Pourpe tells us, in a brief description contributed to *Flying* (New York, March), that he was the first aviator to invade the sky over the tomb of Cheops. He writes:

"The Pyramids! I nearly failed seeing them—they looked like little cones that a child could have let fall from a box of playthings! And the Sphinx? I searched for it—asking myself where on earth it might be. Then I distinguished a vague stony spot on the sand. Evidently it was HE—the Sphinx—and more than ever I realized that to an aviator things on the ground are reduced to very humble proportions. My circuit around those ancient monuments was soon over and I sought for something to guide me to the Mont Blanc of that region, the Mokattam mountain. Like the Pyramids, like the Sphinx, it also seemed to have dwindled down and become a mole-hill, hardly distinguishable on the face of the desert. Now I no longer had time to muse. Judging from the manner in which everything slipt away from under me, my Morane-Saulnier was traveling swiftly. In turn came the grassy plains, the flowered points of Boulac Dakrour, then the Nile, and I found myself looking at the Heliopolis Palace. I shut off the motor, descended, landed! Sooner done than said! Only, what a squall! It carried me off adrift. On the aerodrome it threw me without grace. It took me 22 minutes to get to the Pyramids, seven to return. You can see the difference. It would be useless to tell you how happy I was to have been the first to accomplish this flight. It is really nothing as a flight, but it is a distinction of which I am proud, and which will remain as one of the best souvenirs of my aerial career."

GERMLESS OIL FOR CUTTING-TOOLS

As an instance of the lengths to which some manufacturers are carrying solicitude for their workmen's safety, may be cited the fact that the oil on cutting-tools is now being sterilized by some of them before being used over again, it having been found that it quickly becomes contaminated and that slight abrasions on the hands of workmen are frequently infected by contact with it. Killing the germs makes for safety. Says C. A. Tupper, writing of this in *The American Machinist* (New York, March 19):

"In handling accident cases it was formerly, and probably still is, the common experience that trivial injuries frequently resulted in the heaviest losses to employers or to the insurance companies, by death, amputation, or protracted illness, owing to the fact that blood-poisoning set in. The reasons for this we ascribed to various causes—almost any, in fact, but the true one; yet looking back over the cases that came under my observation, I can recall that most of them developed when men operating machine-tools sustained cuts, or abrasions, on their arms or fingers and, after wrapping a rag around them, kept on working.

"In the light of recent developments, it now seems practically certain that this blood-poisoning was caused by germs in the cutting-oil, with which the hands and arms of the men came in contact. A great deal of this oil was in filthy condition, from the scrapings, floating dust, dirt, and careless spitting of the men, literally forming a 'culture' for all kinds of germs. How much of the current illness was due to this cause, and how far contagious diseases were transmitted, can only be a matter of speculation; but these were not ordinarily made a basis for damage claims.

"Cases of blood-poisoning, on the contrary, came within the employers' liability, as growing out of injuries sustained in service; and some defect in the apparatus operated or absence of suitable protection could always be alleged as a basis for suit where settlement was not effected.

"Had we known then of the cause to which such cases could be most directly traced, it would have meant a saving of many thousands of dollars and of the lives or health of numerous employees.

"The same conditions, however, obtain to-day, and a remedy for them ought, wherever possible, to be provided. The simplest and most obvious is the frequent renewal of the oil and its sterilization.

"A number of devices for extracting oil from the chips and shavings are available, some being of the centrifugal type, and others steam-operated. Where steam is used, it is also usual to install a water-evaporator, so that the animal oil which emulsifies with the water will be restored, as such a mixture, if allowed to mix with the supply to the cutting-tools, is injurious to them. Its presence is indicated by foaming.

"For cleansing and sterilizing the oil, as drained off or extracted, an efficient system has lately been installed by the Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton, Ohio, and other concerns of the Central West. This consists of a series of tanks, the first of which are long and narrow, and stand on end. Steam coils placed inside them raise the oil to a temperature where its complete sterilization is effected. The oil then flows to other upright tanks, with cone bottoms, in which the impurities are precipitated by settling, and it next passes to storage-tanks. From these the daily supply is drawn off, by measuring-pumps, for reuse as needed.

"With most plant managers, in arranging for oil-reclamation systems, the idea of economy is paramount. This is manifested not only by conservation of the supply, but also in the longer life given tools by clean cutting-oil. To my mind, however, the feature of sterilization as a safeguard to the health of employees has equal or greater importance, and it should always be provided for. For small shops, where the expense of special apparatus does not seem to be warranted, the slow draining off of the oil into an ordinary filter, with subsequent sterilization in a steam-heated container of any sort, will be sufficient; but for a plant of any size some such system as that above described is a real economy."

PLANT PERFUMES

Of what use, in nature, are the perfumes possest by almost all plants? What are they? Whence do they come, and whither do they go? Is there any particular time at which the culler of flowers for the manufacture of perfumes should gather his harvest? All these questions are asked and answered in a series of investigations made by Eugene Charabot and Al. Hébert, and described by the former in *The American Journal of Pharmacy*. Our quotations are from a reprint in *Merck's Report* (New York). The investigators find that the odoriferous plants form two groups, in one of which the essential oil makes its appearance in the green organs, while in the other it exists exclusively in the flowers. Of the former, they say:

"[When] the odorous kinds of matter make their appearance in the young green organs, they continue to form and accumulate until the flowering period, but with an activity which slackens more or less appreciably. They migrate from the leaf into the stem, and thence into the inflorescence, obeying the laws of diffusion. . . . . . .

"At the time when the work of fertilization is accomplished, a certain quantity of essential oil is consumed in the inflorescence. It is possible and even probable that the green organs produce at the same time further quantities of odorous matters. . . . . . .

"The practical consequence of this last conclusion is that the harvesting of the perfume-yielding plants should be effected shortly before this consumption takes place, that is, before the act of fertilization.

"When this act has been accomplished, the odorous principles appear to descend again into the stem and, generally, into the organs other than the flower, a migration which is probably induced by the desiccation of the inflorescences."

In the group of plants where the perfume exists only in the flower there are two further classes—one that continues to produce odorous matters in any conditions where the vital functions may still be exercised, while the other contains the whole of the odorous principles in the free state and is incapable henceforth of producing any further quantity, even tho vitality be not arrested. We read further:

"A large number of the odorous products, very diverse in their functions and chemical structure, are produced in consequence of the splitting up . . . of principles called glucosids. It is sufficient to admit the general nature of such a mechanism to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of the facts observed with regard to the formation of the odorous matters and their appearance at any particular point of the vegetable organism.

"It seems to me that there is reason to believe that the glucosid which is capable of yielding the essential oil is formed or tends to be formed in the green portions. Most frequently, this glucosid immediately encounters the conditions of environment which are favorable to its decomposition, and then the essential oil appears in the green portions and begins to circulate, evolve itself, and play its part. It may even happen that the medium is so favorable to the splitting up of the glucosid that the latter can never be formed; in this case the whole of the essential oil will exist in the free state in the green organs.

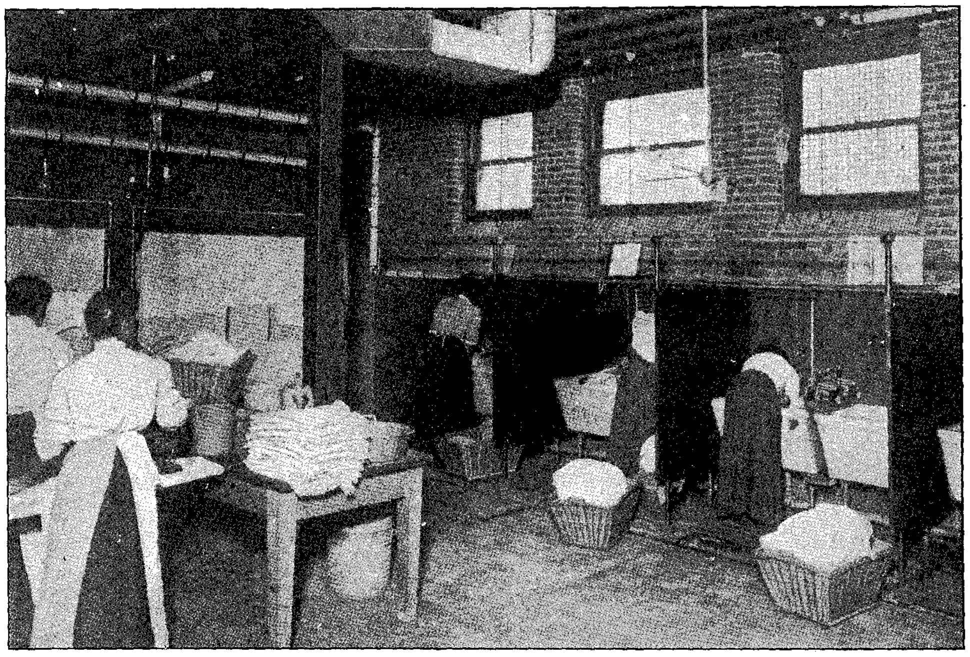
"In other cases, the glucosid only comes in contact with the ferment which is capable of splitting it, in the flower. It will then only be after it has circulated as far as the flower, undergoing in its course more or less profound modifications, that it will be able to liberate the constituents of the essential oil, and the flower alone will be odorous. It is not impossible that, in certain flowers, the medium may be so favorable to the splitting up of the glucosid that the latter is completely split up as soon as it arrives there. . . . A state of equilibrium would be reached when the glucose and the essential oil would amount to a certain proportion. Thus the flowers in question, if left to themselves, would retain a quantity of perfume which would not increase. On the other hand, if the essential oil be removed as fast as it is formed, the decomposition of the glucosid would no longer be limited, and it would continue to take place. Consequently, the appearance of a fresh quantity of perfume in the plant whose life is prolonged, while the odorous matter is continuously removed, follows as the result of a phenomenon of chemical equilibrium in the vegetable cell. . . . . . .

"In collaboration with M. Hébert, I have proved that, contrary to what was previously believed, the odorous kinds of matter are not waste products of which the plant can not make use. They are capable of being utilized by the plant, particularly when the latter is protected from light and no longer assimilates the carbonic acid of the air with the same intensity. They participate normally in the work of fertilization and of the formation of the seeds, in the course of which they are partially consumed."

PUBLIC WASH-TUBS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

THE SCARCITY OF WASH-TUBS in city tenements would perhaps surprize some who blame the poor for what is not their fault. Health and wash-tubs are closely allied, and while we are building public libraries, museums, schools, and what not, a few public laundries might not be amiss. General establishment of these facilities is advocated in an article printed in the series of "American City Pamphlets" by Donald B. Armstrong, superintendent of the Bureau of Public Health and Hygiene of the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 14), commenting on Superintendent Armstrong's plea:

"'Cleanliness is next to godliness,' and it is also a prerequisite for health. If a community recognizes a responsibility for maintaining health, it must recognize the obligation which lies on it to make provision for public decency. . . . Armstrong says that many communities supply means for the cleansing of human bodies, but it is just as essential to health and decency that public facilities for clean laundry should be provided when private ones are lacking. Otherwise the tone of decency of the community is lowered. Expenditures usually understood as being for the benefit of the public health really mean as much for the promotion of public decency. Among the tenement-dwellers of large American cities the facilities for washing clothes are decidedly meager, and the establishment of public laundries or wash-houses fashioned after the plan of those long in use in foreign cities is a present demand. There are about fifteen of these institutions in America, five of which are in Baltimore. Other cities which have found an urgent demand for them are Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Elmira. Recently the committee of the bureau of which Armstrong is superintendent made an investigation of the necessity for wash-houses in New York, and the cost of their equipment, operation, etc. The investigation covered a population of about 400,000 in the poorer sections of New York, and it was found that from 30 to 45 per cent. of the families were without any washing facilities in the home, while no hot water except that heated in the apartment is provided in from 70 to 95 per cent. of the houses. Inquiry among 10,000 bathers at one of the municipal baths showed that the women were enthusiastically in favor of the establishment of public wash-houses, and many of the men promised to make use of such facilities. In Baltimore and Philadelphia special days are set aside for men. The public wash-house finds its chief justification in the fact that it gives to the people an opportunity to appreciate the value to health and decency of being physically clean. Physical cleanliness enhances moral and spiritual tone, and leads to a demand for better housing and better household equipment, which in turn make for better health and for decency."



By courtesy of "The Civic Press," New York.

THERE ARE ABOUT FIFTEEN OF THESE INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA.

Public laundry in Baltimore, which has five. Other cities are following the example. "Physical cleanliness enhances moral and spiritual tone, and leads to a demand for better housing and better household equipment, which in turn make for better health and decency." "Special days are set aside for men."

TIMBER PICKLED IN SALT LAKE

THE BRINE of the great Salt Lake is an efficient preservative for timber, as has just been discovered by engineers engaged in railroad reconstruction in Utah. A recent press bulletin issued by the United States Forest Service informs us that in the replacement of a railroad-trestle recently burned along the north shore of the lake, it has been found that the piles are still perfectly sound after forty-three years of service, owing to the fact that they are impregnated throughout with salt from the lake. Moreover:

"At another point on the lake, 18-inch piles, set twenty-nine years, are similarly preserved with salt which has penetrated to their very center. Timbers in the Southern Pacific trestles across Salt Lake, placed in 1902, appear to be as good as on the day when the piles were driven. They have been preserved well above water-line by the salt dashed on them by the waves, a fact apparently anticipated by the engineers who built the trestles.

"The first transcontinental telegraph-line, built before the railroad, extended west from Salt Lake City through the prosperous mining-camps of Eureka, Austin, and Virginia City. When the railroad was built, the telegraph-line was transferred to follow its right of way and the old poles sawed off at the ground. An engineer who recently examined the butts left in the ground in the salt desert near Fish Springs found that, altho fifty years had passed since the poles were cut off, the old butts were perfectly sound.

"Telephone and electric companies in the Salt Lake valley have used the local salt for preserving poles. When set up, about seventy-five pounds of salt is placed around the pole on the ground.

"It is pointed out that the reason why the waters of Salt Lake act as a strong preservative, as distinguished from ocean waters, is because the lake water is so much saltier, being practically a saturate solution.

"Experts in the forest service who have been investigating the preservative treatment of timber offer the suggestion that ties and poles which have been immersed for some time in the waters of the lake ought to be impervious to decay if the salt is not leached out by the action of the elements. It has been suggested that this can be guarded against, for example, by painting the butt of the pole with a coat of creosote which will keep out the moisture and keep in the salt."

LETTERS AND ART

MORE ENGLISH TREASURES FOR AMERICA

MR. HENRY E. HUNTINGTON'S purchase of certain almost priceless volumes in the Duke of Devonshire's Chatsworth library again calls attention on both sides of the Atlantic to the continued drift of English art treasures to this country, and to the peculiar economic conditions behind this movement. In this case the Duke of Devonshire frankly explains that he parts with these books to meet the burden imposed by the British death duties. The collection contains twenty-two Caxtons, some very rare Shakespeare folios and quartos, and the great collection of plays originally formed by John Philip Kemble. One of the Caxtons, the "Historyes of Troye," is supposed to be the first book printed in the English language. But the most interesting single volume, in the opinion of the New York *Sun*, is a "Hamlet" quarto, printed in London in 1603 by Nicholas Ling and John Trundell. Only one other copy is known to exist, and that is in the British Museum. The Devonshire copy, according to *American Art Notes* (New York), lacks the last page, but "is more valuable than the Museum's copy, as the latter has the title-page missing."

It will be remembered that in 1911 Mr. Huntington purchased for $50,000 the Gutenberg Bible, the most valuable single volume in the Hoe sale. The Chatsworth books are said to have cost him $1,500,000.

The London *Standard*, lamenting the recent sales of very valuable pictures and books from English collections to Americans, remarks that it is an inevitable consequence of the policy of "oppressive taxation," and warns the English people that "they can not tax historic families out of existence and at the same time preserve the amenities of a different age." The London *Times*, however, seeks solace in the thought that these precious volumes have never been in any sense national property, and that they will be just as well cared for by an American as by a British owner. Moreover—

> "Caxton's books have not a spiritual value nor any value as works of art which may be compared to that of great pictures. When a Rembrandt perishes by fire the world is spiritually poorer, but by the destruction of a library of Caxtons the world loses little beyond a rarity. When a number of Caxtons are merely transported from one side of the globe to the other nobody loses anything."

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THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Compelled by the burden of his taxes to sell the most valuable volumes in his famous library.

It would be unkind, remarks the New York *Sun*, to hint that the philosophical attitude assumed by this London paper suggests that of the fox toward the high-hanging grapes. Concerning the Duke of Devonshire and the death duties, *The Sun* goes on to say:

> "It may be a little surprizing that the Duke is embarrassed at the present time over these duties. It is just six years since his predecessor died, leaving him one of the largest estates in England—200,000 acres, houses in town and country with their priceless contents, and a rent-roll of $1,000,000 a year. But the fact is that the larger the estate the more serious is the embarrassment which it carries with it to the heir. On an estate so large as the Devonshire inheritance the expenses of succession are probably in excess of 25 per cent., and as the levy is made not only on income-producing property, but upon such dead values as collections of books and pictures, it is often all that one legatee can do in his life to make good the impairment of the principal before he passes the estate and the burden and the struggle along to the next comer.
>
> "Thus it has become the fashion in a certain school of thinkers in England to regard the death and succession duties as the most ingenious device for the dissipation of private capital ever conceived. At any rate, it would seem that the Chatsworth library sale ought to open the eyes of Englishmen to the homely truth that they can't eat their cake and keep it too."

And in the New York *Times* we read:

> "The English taxes on inheritance are so large as to compel a nobility which has never had much 'ready money' to adjust itself to a new condition by radical measures, but large fortunes are often scattered within a generation or so in this country, and all of the rare works of art that come here in a period of economical readjustment abroad may not remain here permanently. . . . . . .
>
> "In this country public interest in Mr. Huntington's acquisition is enhanced by the common knowledge that such collections in America are generally destined either to become public property or to be made easy of access for free examination and study."

Little sympathy is felt by the New York *Morning Telegraph* for that portion of the British press which bewails the denuding of British libraries and galleries by American millionaires. Says *The Telegraph:*

> "Caxton, like Milton or Shakespeare, is as much an American heritage as an English one; and it is absurd for Englishmen, when in good humor with us, to insist upon the unity of certain preponderating elements in our races and, when in bad humor, to squeal if we get a picture or so, or a manuscript from some obscure, poverty-stricken, or whining peer.
>
> "Many of the pictures which have come over to us, and the loss of which was bewailed as 'national,' belonged to private persons and were immured in country homes. They had been obtained, moreover, by purchase, in many cases from foreign countries, from Holland, from France, and from Italy. It is no terrible crime to sell to a foreign country that which has been bought from one. While bewailing the departure of art objects from England, the English sentimentalists forget the purchase of the Elgin marbles. These comprise no less a treasure than the elaborately and beautifully sculptured frieze of the Parthenon, which Lord Elgin bought from the Greek Government for the sum of £40,000. This action has been denounced as vandalism; but, despite the denunciations, no English Government has ever had the courage to propose their restoration to Athens.
>
> "It all depends, then, on whose ox is gored."

"MR. PUNCH" CLARIFIES CUBISM

THE EARNEST EFFORTS of a writer in the London *Observer* to make perfectly clear the why and wherefore of cubism move *Punch* to offer some illuminating comment of its own on the subject. According to the writer in *The Observer* the explanation of the whole movement is to be found in the following sentences written by cubism's "chief exponent":

> "Primitive space has entered into us, as it were. . . . Against that space within us, as against the space that appalled the savage from without, we erect always more hard and logical images. . . . All brute material, animate and inanimate, of earth, becomes an organism to confront the soul. Formerly the soul as a simple figure, like a bullet, faced the environing vagueness.
>
> "Appearance then, at present, becomes a dike around the invision from within. And, as a consequen ceeven of this, the appearance, as it is seen in art to-day, tends to be more removed from every-day objective reality than at any former period of art. A new religion is being built up, girder by girder, around the vague spirit. Space, the physical space of savage shyness, is now on our side."

Altho the writer in *The Observer* remarks confidently that "this, at any rate, is the language of people who know what they are about," *Mr. Punch* confesses himself fearful lest the average reader of the above passage may not share that knowledge. He therefore comes to the rescue with the following remarks, "confident that even those who disagree will applaud his clarity":

> "From Raffael until Pceszy Turgidoff (the brilliant young Slav whose canvas has recently been acquired by the Royal Geological Museum) all true artists have striven to adumbrate the eternal conflict between the morbid pathology of Realism and the poignant simplicity of Nihilism. In other and shorter words, chaos must ever be on the side of the angels. But, until the advent of the new Truth, the whole mission of art had trickled into a very delta of arid sentiment. The critic could walk all the galleries of Europe and find nothing to lighten his melancholy until he entered one of those caverns of earliest man and stood in ecstatic reverence before the incomparable masterpieces wherein the first of the Futurists created (with perfect parsimony of a sharpened flint) Man, not as he is to his own dull eye, but Man as he is to the inner retina of the universe. Man, the simple triangle on two stilts, the creature on one plane and of one dimension, an outline without entity, a nothingness staring, faceless, at the nothingness which baffles his soul.
>
> "Emotion, idealism, beauty—these have always been the evil spirits that have fettered art. The new art has so exorcized them that they have fled from it with demoniac cries. Pulziccao's splendid rhomboid 'Cleopatra'; Weber-Damm's tender parallelograms, 'The Daughters of James Bowles, Esq., J.P.'; Todwarden Jones's rectilineal wizardry, 'A Basket of Oranges'; and Arabella Machieu's triumph of astigmatism, 'The Revolving Bookcase,' are examples of this conquest of the inner retina over the brutal insistencies of form and matter."

Then, summing up the new movement "so clearly that the dullest will apprehend," he concludes:

> "Surely the inhibition of all apperceptions in art is correlative to the inner ego? That simple postulate granted, it will be unquestioned that the true focus of vision should coordinate the invisible. Faith we must have, or we faint by the roadside of the intelligible. Thus alone can the contemplation of art bring us back to primal infelicity, and restore in our souls the perfect vacuity of infants and cows. Thus only can we achieve the suffusion of vision of the happy inebriate."

NEW OWNER OF THE CHATSWORTH CAXTONS.

Mr. Henry E. Huntington, who recently acquired the cream of the Duke of Devonshire's library, has now a collection of Caxtons which is rivaled, among private collectors, only by that of J. P. Morgan.

WHERE THE STORY-TELLER RIVALS THE "MOVIES"

IN THIS COUNTRY, as told in these pages on July 12, 1913, a league has been formed and a magazine launched to revive and foster the ancient art of story-telling. But even the Story Tellers' League would not dream of competing with the theater, the music-hall, and the "movies" for the favor of the general public. In Japan, however, we are told by Dr. J. Ingram Bryan, editor of *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo), the professional story-teller "is held in scarcely less esteem than the regular actor" and his art affords "one of the most popular forms of entertainment." For these reasons:

> "Less expensive than the regular theater and the music-hall, and older than either, it rivals the modern movies in its attraction for the multitude. To the simple and often illiterate folk of the nation it is what the novel, the magazine, and the sensational newspaper are to the people of the West. None can appreciate good stories better than an audience of Japanese, all classes being accustomed to them from childhood. Among the educated, of course, reading and the regular theater, as well as the kinematograph, have largely supplanted the *yoseba*, or amusement-hall; but the latter form of passing an idle hour has by no means lost its spell for the commonality."

It is a curious fact, says Dr. Bryan, that in Tokyo one of the most popular of these *hanashika*, or professional story-tellers, is an Englishman. This is Mr. Ishii Black, whose father was the founder of the first newspaper in Japan. Born and brought up in Japan, Mr. Black "speaks the language like a native, and as a retailer of droll yarns in the vernacular has few equals among the *hanashika*." The *yoseba*, or halls of the story-tellers, "are advertised by a huge characteristic lantern as well as posters giving the names of the *hanashika* and the themes to be treated." The largest of these halls would not accommodate more than 300 persons, while the usual one holds an audience of from 50 to 100. In Tokyo there are about 150 *yoseba*. Here is what goes on:

> "The stories are of a great variety, but for the sake of convenience may be divided into *rakugo*, or funny stories, and *kodan*, or heroic tales. The manner of rendering is as varied as the nature of the tales themselves, and of the taste and talent of the artist. Some are declaimed with a solemn, persuasive oratory and fine histrionic effect; while others go through the piece like clowns or comedians, acting out every detail with amusing and often grotesque exaggeration. Those of a ballad nature are sung or chanted to the accompaniment of the *samisen*, or even a more primitive instrument. I have listened to some of these old tales, or epics, older than historic time, monotoned with a weird voice to the twang of the *biwa*, an instrument older than the shell of Jubal; and after two hours of it I have been glad to retire, leaving the audience to the enjoyment of a repetition of the entire tale as an encore. Yet I could not help but feel myself in the presence of the mother of human song; the origin of poetry itself. These *naniwabushi*, or song-stories, are not all of ancient lineage, some of them being based on modern events of social or historic interest."

Dr. Bryan quotes Kosanji, a *hanashika* who had also been an actor in a regular theater, as saying:

> "Of the two forms of art, story-telling is the more difficult. The regular actor has the advantage of scenery and costume to arouse and maintain interest; the *hanashika* has to create interest by his own intrinsic merit and personality. And often he has to impersonate five or six characters in one story."

THE NEW ORDER OF MEN OF LETTERS

WE CANNOT ACCUSE the modern man of letters of being out of the current of life as his earlier brother was. Poets have sheared their long hair, and novelists and dramatists are now busy curing all the social wrongs. Some of them have taken to giving a jar to politicians and parliaments. John Galsworthy is one of the latter, and his latest is a letter to the London *Times* in which he categorically sets forth "the heartlessness of Parliament." *The Times*, passing over England's long line of literary pamphleteers and novelists of moral purpose, contrasts him with "the last generation of our men of letters" who, it says "were too much concerned with the technical refinements of their own art to concern themselves with politics." The present generation, it points out, are impatient of politics, and for this curious reason: "Not because their own interests are narrow, but because it is now the politicians who are overspecialized and lost among technical refinements." Mr. Galsworthy's indictment is manifold:

HE ARRAIGNS PARLIAMENT FOR ITS "HEARTLESSNESS."

In his letter accusing Parliament of losing sight of the great issues of social justice and humanitarianism in its absorption in "the political game," Mr. Galsworthy, we are told, "says violently . . . what more and more people are thinking every year."

"I am moved to speak out what I and, I am sure, many others are feeling. We are a so-called civilized country; we have a so-called Christian religion; we profess humanity. We have a Parliament of chosen persons, to each of whom we pay £400 a year, so that we have at last some right to say: 'Please do our business, and that quickly.' And yet we sit and suffer such barbarities and mean cruelties to go on among us as must dry the heart of God. I cite a few only of the abhorrent things done daily, daily left undone; done and left undone, without shadow of doubt against the conscience and general will of the community:

"Sweating of women workers.

"Insufficient feeding of children.

"Employment of boys on work that to all intents ruins their chances in after-life—as mean a thing as can well be done.

"Foul housing of those who have as much right as you and I to the first decencies of life.

"Consignment of paupers (that is, of those without money or friends) to lunatic asylums on the certificate of one doctor, the certificate of two doctors being essential in the case of a person who has money or friends.

"Export of horses worn out in work for Englishmen—save the mark!—export that for a few pieces of blood-money delivers up old and faithful servants to wretchedness.

"Mutilation of horses by docking, so that they suffer, offend the eye, and are defenseless against the attacks of flies that would drive men, so treated, crazy.

"Caging of wild things, especially wild song-birds, by those who themselves think liberty the breath of life, the jewel above price.

"Slaughter for food of millions of creatures every year by obsolete methods that none but the interested defend.

"Importation of the plumes of ruthlessly slain wild birds, mothers with young in the nest, to decorate our gentlewomen.

"Such as these—shameful barbarities done to helpless creatures—we suffer among us year after year."

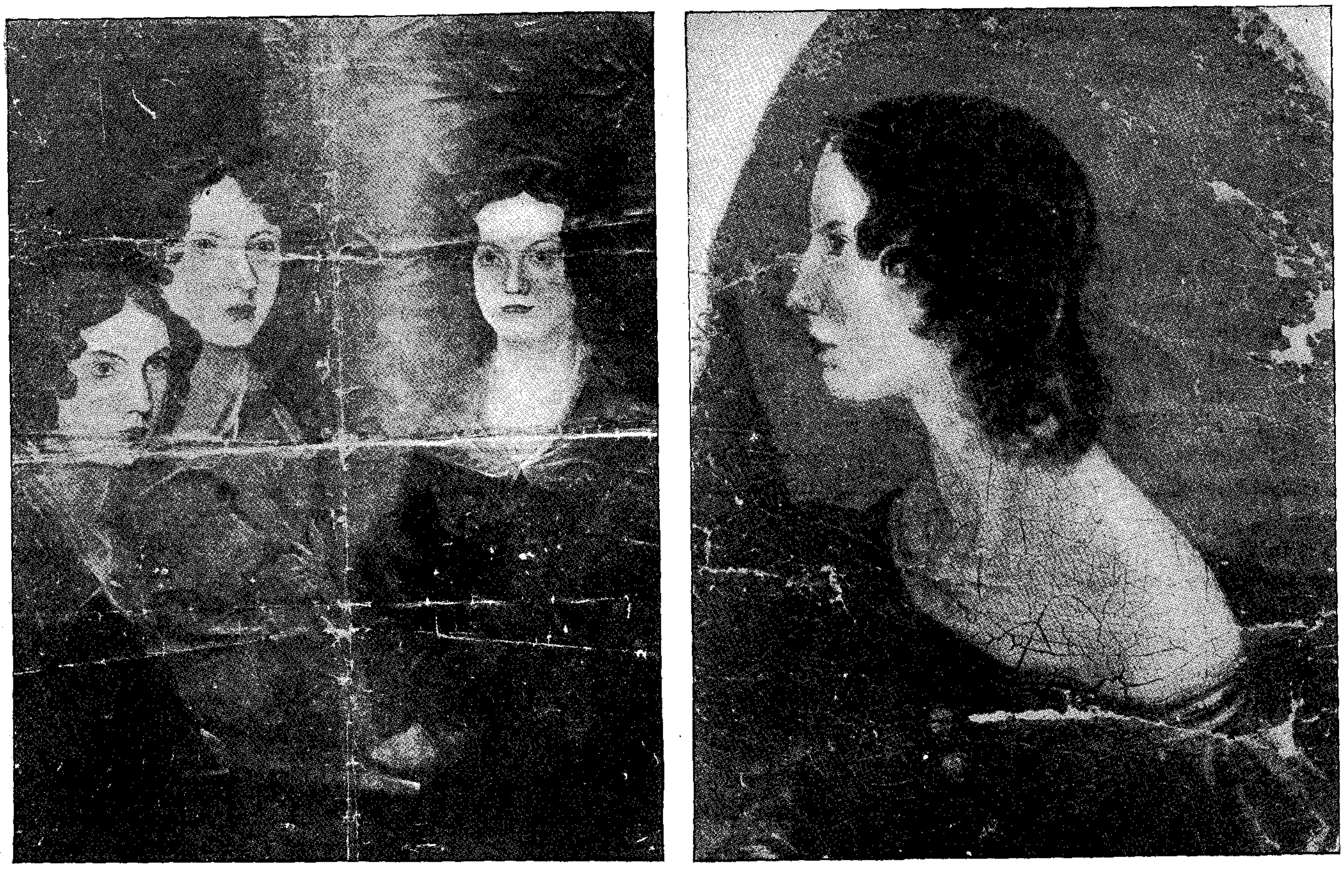
The Times declares that Mr. Galsworthy's letter "says violently and with a note of personal exasperation what more and more people are thinking every year." It furthermore rather glories in the fact that men of letters are doing what Mr. Galsworthy and others are doing:

"What Mr. Galsworthy says, with the sudden violence of one who can no longer suppress his disappointment, is said more calmly but with no less conviction by Mr. Wells in his new volume of essays. We Western Europeans, he remarks, have supposed until lately that we had found a remedy for the everlasting discord between government and governed in our representative institutions. But 'the new situation which confronts our liberal intelligence is the discontent of the enfranchised, the contempt and hostility of the voters for their elected delegates and Governments.' This discontent is not merely the discontent of the have-nots whom the vote has disappointed in their personal expectations; it is rather the discontent of disinterested intelligence with what is neither intelligent nor disinterested. Neither Mr. Wells nor Mr. Galsworthy writes about Parliament as people write to complain of railways which have put them to some personal inconvenience; they themselves would say, no doubt, that they ask nothing more from society than they have got. Indeed, the significance of their complaint lies in the fact that they are both prosperous as well as intelligent, and that it is the complaint, not of two unpractical egotists crying for the moon, but of a whole class of prosperous and intelligent people."

But if the London *Times* thus applauds the entrance of the man of letters into public affairs, not so the New York *Evening Post*, which seems to see some impertinence in Mr. Galsworthy's attitude:

"If this gifted novelist and reformer really thinks that the difficulty lies no deeper than this, that it can be overcome by a mere readjustment of the time-schedule of Parliament, he falls into an error from which a man of his intellectual rank might be supposed to be exempt. In the list of ten abuses which he names as crying out for immediate abolition there are, indeed, some which an energetic drive in Parliament, given a fair chance, would suffice to bring to an end; but there are others, and these incomparably the biggest, which are of a totally different character. A bill to prohibit 'mutilation of horses by docking' might perhaps be quickly passed, if Parliament would but give it attention; but does Mr. Galsworthy really think that nothing but the assignment of a certain number of hours to its consideration stands in the way of ending the 'employment of boys on work that to all intents ruins their chances in after-life' or the 'insufficient feeding of children'?

"That waste of Parliamentary time—and the like is true of our Congress and our State legislatures—does account in part for the failure to pass measures of remedial or humane legislation, is true enough, and much of that waste is avoidable. But even so, it will not do to load too much of the blame on this adventitious element in the case. As regards the really difficult problems—the problems of labor and of poverty—the trouble, as we have said, lies deep in the nature of the question; but even as to the others, what are the facts about the feeling of the public? How many persons in England have ever bothered their heads over 'export of horses worn out in work for English-



From "The Sphere," London.

THE BRONTË SISTERS.

EMILY JANE BRONTË.

The group picture shows Charlotte to the reader's right, Emily in the center, and Anne to the left. It is reproduced here in the damaged condition in which it reached the National Portrait Gallery, but it has since been restored to its original appearance. The single picture of Emily, described as "the only authentic portrait" of her, was probably painted in 1834. Both paintings are the work of Branwell Brontë.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED BRONTË PORTRAITS.

men'? What proportion of the people of Great Britain are convinced that there ought to be a law forbidding the caging of song-birds? It may, indeed, be the duty of Parliament to act in these particular matters without waiting for any pressure from public opinion. But, as Mr. Galsworthy himself says, the things he cites are 'a few only' of the things that are demanded by this or that group of humanitarians; and if Parliament were to pass the whole mass of measures about which one or another of these groups feels just as intensely as Mr. Galsworthy does about his, we rather fancy that the average Englishman would give it a piece of his mind."

ANOTHER BRONTË DISCOVERY

ONLY a few months ago the discovery of certain self-revealing letters of Charlotte Brontë caused a stir of interest in the literary world; and now two contemporary portraits of the Brontë sisters have been unearthed in Banagher, King's County, Ireland, where they have lain in a cupboard, neglected and forgotten, for more than forty years. Altho these portraits, painted by the erratic brother, Branwell Brontë, during the last years of his life at the Haworth parsonage, are admittedly of little value as works of art, so great is their literary and associational interest that they have already been purchased by the National Portrait Gallery, London. According to Mr. Clement K. Shorter, writing in the London *Sphere*, the picture of Emily Jane Brontë is "the only really authentic and well-verified portrait" of the author of "Wuthering Heights." This portrait also, it seems, was originally part of a group picture of the three sisters. When the Rev. Patrick Brontë died in 1861 this group, together with the one that is still intact, came into the possession of his son-in-law, Mr. Arthur Bell Nicholls, Charlotte's husband. Deciding that the portraits of his wife and Anne were very bad, but that of Emily very good, he cut the portrait of Emily out of the canvas and destroyed the remainder. The other group he took from its frame—it had hung for long years at the head of the stairs in Haworth parsonage—and carried it with him to Ireland. Here the two pictures were packed away and forgotten. There is a curious linking of the past and the present in the fact that Mr. Nicholls married again, and that it fell to the lot of his widow, who still lives, to rediscover these lost family records.

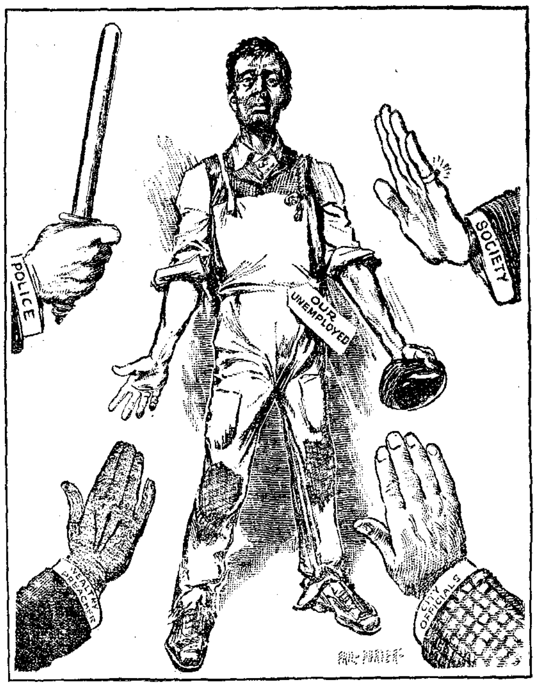
Mrs. Gaskell, on her visit to Haworth in 1853, saw the group which we here reproduce. In her "Life of Charlotte Brontë," she speaks of it as follows:

> "I have seen an oil-painting of his, done I know not when, but probably about this time. It was a group of his sisters, life-size, three-quarters length; not much better than sign-painting as to manipulation, but the likenesses were, I should think, admirable. I could only judge of the fidelity with which the other two were depicted from the striking resemblance which Charlotte, upholding the great frame of canvas, and consequently standing right behind it, bore to her own representation, tho it must have been ten years and more since the portraits were taken. The picture was divided, almost in the middle, by a great pillar. On the side of the column, which was lighted by the sun, stood Charlotte in the womanly dress of that day of gigot sleeves and large collars. On the deeply shadowed side was Emily, with Anne's gentle face resting on her shoulder. Emily's countenance struck me as full of power, Charlotte's of solicitude, Anne's of tenderness. The two younger seemed hardly to have attained their full growth, tho Emily was taller than Charlotte; they had cropped hair and a more girlish dress. I remember looking on those two sad, earnest, shadowed faces, and wondering whether I could trace the mysterious expression which is said to foretell an early death. I had some fond, superstitious hope that the column divided their fates from hers, who stood apart in the canvas, as in life she survived. I liked to see that the bright side of the pillar was toward her—that the light in the picture fell on her."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE I. W. W. INVADERS

While not forgetting the obligations of Christian charity toward the poor, editorial observers of the religious press are disinclined to any undue sympathy for the members of the I. W. W. who stormed certain New York churches, demanding food and shelter. The religious editor's feeling of question or of resentment is due, as *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago) points out, to the fact that the plea for aid did not come "spontaneously from men in real despair," but that the whole demonstration was organized with "a sinister purpose." It was not the aim of the leaders, *The Continent* maintains, to secure food and shelter for their followers, but "to embitter the men against the Church by the rebuff on which they confidently counted." Yet *The Continent* is glad to note that some New York churches, despite the exasperation and embarrassment of the I. W. W. approach, were Christian and clever enough to frustrate their strategy by according these men a cordial reception.



"WHOSO MOCKETH THE POOR, REPROACHETH HIS MAKER."—PROVERBS XVII: 5.

—Porter in the Wisconsin *State Journal.*

Just what are the Industrial Workers of the World is a matter often subject to misunderstanding in the general mind, as an instance of which may be cited the case of Mrs. Helen Horton, whose picture appeared in a group in these pages in the issue of March 14. The daily press had described Mrs. Horton as "an agitator of the I. W. W.," whereas it turns out that, far from being in any manner connected with the I. W. W., she is a member of the Socialist party. Both the Socialists and the labor-unions disavow the I. W. W. and its methods. It did happen that Mrs. Horton was in St. Mark's Church, New York, on the evening that members of the I. W. W. were harbored there. But she was not present as a church-stormer or agitator. On the contrary, she had come to the church by invitation of a member of it merely to assist in the work of caring for the men. The picture in which she is shown among the I. W. W. guests was taken without her knowledge or consent, and made her appear, undeservedly, as one of the raiding party. What *America* (Catholic, New York) calls an official statement of the I. W. W. code and methods is taken from a pamphlet issued by the I. W. W. press and reads as follows:

> "As a revolutionary organization the Industrial Workers of the World aim to use any and all tactics that will get the results sought with the least expenditure of time and energy. The tactics used are determined solely by the power of the organization to make good in their use. The question of 'right' and 'wrong' does not concern us."

Of the I. W. W. invasion of the churches *America* observes that the men who never go near a church in prosperity and then rush clamorously upon it asserting "an imaginary right" in their hour of need are guilty of "a shamelessness proof against any reasoning." Moreover, the same paper explains the particular Catholic view on the subject of making shelters of churches when it says:

> "Whatever opinion a believing Protestant may have regarding his house of prayer, and the propriety of converting it into a dormitory for men of all creeds and none, and for such as even enter with the words of blasphemy upon their lips, the attitude which must be assumed by the Catholic priesthood is plain. They know with a certainty of faith, surpassing all human evidence, that they stand in the living presence of Christ abiding in the sacred tabernacle."

Nevertheless, *America* adds that the Catholic churches would be thrown open to the poor, if it were necessary, providing that first the Blessed Sacrament had been removed with due reverence; while *The American Hebrew* (New York) remarks of the men arrested for making a disturbance at a church of this faith:

> "They were not men who were unable to get work. They were men unable to get work at such pay and for such hours as seemed fair to them. In this free country we have no criticism to make of any political, economic, or religious theory that any set of men desires to put to the test. In the event, however, that such theory fails to bring its followers the success and happiness that they anticipate, they can not rightly expect that society, which does not share their theories, shall be much exercised over their failure. Tannenbaum and his friends decline to accept work except at thirty cents an hour and eight hours a day. They are quite within their rights in taking this stand, but the resulting unemployment is voluntary and must not be confused with the lack of work of those who can not find the means of providing themselves and their families with food and shelter. Of these, there are not so many as sensational reports would have had us believe, but the records of all the charitable organizations show the number to be larger than for many years."

Similarly *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) urges upon churches and municipal authorities the necessity for rendering aid to the great number of people in our cities who are really in want, "regardless of any questions of worthiness," but it adds:

> "When men in any condition organize for the avowed purpose of agitation and the overthrow of the institutions of law and order in society, then to encourage and support them is a crime, a sin against God and an injury to man. The Industrial Workers of the World is such an organization, and is to be wholly differentiated from honest men seeking honest labor."

The movement of the I. W. W. on the churches was not an honest one, in the opinion of *The Continent*, from which we have quoted above. Nevertheless, it argues:

> "To frustrate their strategy, the churches must disappoint them by cordial treatment of all the men they bring inside church doors, regardless of indecorum and insolence.
>
> "If Paul could rejoice when Christ was proclaimed 'even of envy and strife,' certainly modern Christians should rejoice to have men come to church 'even of envy and strife.' The alert Christ-spirit will seize eagerly the chance to treat them so well that they will want to come again.
>
> "The flurry in New York will doubtless soon be over. If the scheme should be copied by similar disturbers in other cities, the churches will not be taken quite so by surprize as Manhattan churches were. And they will see to it, we are sure, that welcome is quickly and warmly given the invaders."

BILLY SUNDAY IN BIG CITIES

BILLY SUNDAY'S evangelistic entry into the field of the larger cities, as signalized by his one-night appearance in New York and his Pittsburg campaign of eight weeks, brings "the baseball revivalist" under discussion at the hands of a new set of critics. The Baltimore *Sun*, whose editor has evidently not yet come under his spell, wonders skeptically whether people are interested in him because he is a preacher who achieves the impossible by making money at the job, or "because he offers himself as a substitute for a vaudeville show." Mr. Sunday came to New York to open the annual campaign of the Evangelistic Committee of the city, and his one discourse in Carnegie Hall was heard by 3,000 persons, while 5,000, according to press reports, were turned away from the doors by the police. His eight-week period in Pittsburg is called "the greatest evangelistic revival of modern times," and it is on record that at 124 meetings he preached to audiences aggregating approximately 1,576,000, while professions of conversion were made by 26,601 persons. In considering the man and his work, writers in both the religious press and the secular may be found, as usual, who are either decidedly in favor of Sunday or decidedly opposed to him and his methods, but the novel feature of the evangelist's present position is his surprizing conquest of Pittsburg and the impression left by his flying visit to New York. On this point the New York *Sun* observes:

> "'Billy Sunday will do in the Middle West, in the rural environment,' say the wise men. Thereupon Billy Sunday betakes himself to the towns and cities that rejoice to call themselves urban, and turns them upside down, repeating with their smug populations his successes with the supposedly less alert ruralists. He comes to the capital of supercilious provincialism, self-satisfied, conceited New York, and the belated police are put to it to handle the crowd he draws."

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BILLY SUNDAY.

None of the Lutheran churches or of the Protestant Episcopal churches took any active share in Billy Sunday's Pittsburg campaign, but a writer in *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) remarks:

> "Billy Sunday has come to Pittsburg and gone. Whatever he accomplished, he did it without the help or even the assent of the Episcopal Church. More: he did it in the face of the Church's public criticism. Undoubtedly to many outside the Church her attitude toward the Sunday revival appears inexplicable, or worse, which is a grave statement. To many within it seemed the only possible attitude. . . . . . .
>
> "This buffoon of an evangelist made religion a subject of ordinary conversation. People talked about their souls as freely as about their breakfasts. He went into the homes of the rich, dropt his wildness of speech, and made society women cry with shame and contrition. One's eternal welfare became the topic of the dinner-table, not only in the slums, but in the houses of fashion. It sounds incredible, and it is not a fact to be grasped by the mere reading about it, but the citizens of Pittsburg forgot to be ashamed to mention prayer and the forgiveness of sins, and the name of Christ began to be used with simpleness and readiness and reverence by men who two months ago employed it only as a byword. City politicians came forward at the meetings and asked for prayer. The daily newspapers gave more space to salvation than they did to scandal, not for one day, but day after day and week after week. As a mere spectacle of a whole modern city enthralled by the Gospel it was astonishing, unbelievable, unprecedented, prodigious."

Wholly receptive to the availability of Billy Sunday for cooperation with Lutheran pastors, a writer in *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) offers among other arguments the following table of Sunday's results in eighteen different places:

	Population.	*Converts.*	*Gift to Sunday.*	*Cost per Capita.*
Pittsburg......	533,905	26,601	$42,002.00	$1.60
Steubenville, O.	22,391	7,888	11,345.79	1.43
Columbus, O...	181,511	18,137	20,929.58	1.15
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	10,022	13,438.00	1.34
Toledo, O......	168,497	7,686	15,423.00	2.00
Wheeling, W. Va	41,641	8,300	17,450.00	2.10
Springfield, O..	46,921	6,804	14,800.00	2.02
Newcastle, Pa. .	36,280	6,683	14,000.00	2.09
Erie, Pa.......	66,525	5,312	11,565.00	2.14
Portsmouth, O..	23,481	5,224	12,554.00	2.19
Canton, O......	50,217	5,640	12,500.00	2.21
Youngstown, O.	79,066	5,915	12,000.00	2.01
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	6,398	10,500.00	1.46
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	67,105	16,584	23,188.00	1.39
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,191	6,000	10,000.00	1.66
Lima, O.......	30,508	5,659	8,000.00	1.41
East Liverpool, O	20,387	6,354	7,000.00	1.10
Johnstown, Pa..	55,482	11,829	16,008.42	1.35
Total.....		167,036	$267,917.22	$1.59

Altho the amounts donated to Mr. Sunday may seem large, this writer notes, "when converts to Christianity cost only $1.59 each the expenditure is truly insignificant." Of the $42,000 given him in Pittsburg we read that $18,000 was deposited in banks by corporations and business men, and the remainder was "largely in contributions of one-, two-, five-, and ten-dollar bills, with a few thousand quarters and halves and coins of smaller denominations." Business men, we are informed, readily made their offering to Sunday because they "regarded the total expenditure as more than returned in the improved service rendered in mills, factories, shops, and in every department of commercial life in Pittsburg and the surrounding country in a single week," in support of which assertion the writer cites the statements of a few business men. Speaking further of the financial features of the Pittsburg campaign, this firm believer in Sunday points out that the temporary tabernacle in which he held services cost $16,000. This charge was paid from the basket collections, which totaled somewhat less than $39,000, and we read that—

> "After paying for the Tabernacle, the remaining amount went to pay for light, heat, janitor service, half the salaries of the other members of the Sunday party, and their entertainment while in Pittsburg. The lumber of the Tabernacle was sold after the completion of the meetings for $2,150, and the balance remaining in the treasury was turned over to the permanent evangelistic committee of Pittsburg to continue evangelistic work in the Pittsburg mills, shops, etc., under the direction of the local churches."

Speaking of Mr. Sunday's New York appearance, *The Christian Work* (undenominational, New York) questions from the attitude of the crowds at Carnegie Hall whether they did not gather "much more from curiosity than from any desire to have their souls saved or their spiritual life stirred," but a clerical contributor to the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* remarks in different strain of this occasion:

BILLY SUNDAY WITH HIS FAMILY.

These pictures show the Sunday home at Winona, Indiana, which the liquor interests, he says, have advertised from one end of the country to the other as having cost forty thousand dollars. "The truth of the matter is," says Mr. Sunday, "it cost me exactly thirty-eight hundred dollars, and I spent about a thousand dollars in addition on interior decorations."

"Billy's sermon in Carnegie Hall was evidently greatly enjoyed by the audience. Nor was enjoyment the only element. Such sledge-hammer blows must surely tell. While some may have regretted his way of saying things, it is doubtless true that, on second thought, it must have been admitted, even by such, that everything he said was in harmony with truth. He is surely a veritable John the Baptist. His epigrams are numerous and terse, and to the point. He certainly calls 'a spade a spade.' And yet it is only once in a while that he sounds the note of so-called 'slang.' What he states is bound to stick. Who, with any sort of a memory, can ever forget his sayings?"

A LUTHERAN INDICTMENT OF GERMAN PROTESTANTISM

THE DECLINE of German Protestantism has been discust more than once in these columns, but fresh testimony and fresh explanations are still forthcoming. It will be recalled that in our issue of October 25, 1913, "one of the best known Protestant pastors in Germany" was quoted as saying: "Taking the entire population of the Empire, the census returns show that Catholicism is growing more rapidly than Protestantism, that the faith of Rome absorbs a greater share of the increasing population than the faith of Luther." This writer mentions among the causes the more efficient organization of the Catholic Church and the fact that the birth-rate is higher in Catholic families, the Church encouraging early marriages and large families. Again, in our issue of February 7, 1914, the matter was further illuminated by some interesting statistics from *The Christian World*. Now we encounter still another explanation. According to Mr. P. L. Bornhoeft, who writes in *The Lutheran Witness* (Pittsburg), German Protestantism is declining because it has not been true to Luther's teachings. Says this writer:

> "The question arises: Is the State Church in Germany the Lutheran Church? Does it preach God's Word and Luther's doctrine?
>
> "The State Church of Germany bears the name 'Evangelical,' 'Uniert,' because both Lutherans and Reformed, since 1817, under King Frederick William III., have been united in one Church. It permits both creeds in one Church. The Protestant Church of Germany is in the state in which it is because it has turned to rationalism.
>
> "Verbal inspiration is a thing of the past. The Apostles' Creed, 'too old-fashioned' for many, has been cast aside, and a substitute, more in keeping with 'common sense,' has been published by the Church Council of Baden in the new 'Agende.' Here follows a translation from the German as the *Evangelisch-Lutherische Freikirche* prints it:
>
> Holy is our God.
> Heaven and earth are His creations.
> His love is unlimited.
> And to save us sinners is His gracious will.
> Therefore He has sent us the sinless Savior,
> His only Son.
> He became our brother, and has given us an example.
> Through His death and resurrection we are assured of our celestial home.
> Through the power of the Holy Spirit, the Father and Son are with us
> To awaken our faith, hope, and love.
> In tribulations and death we are the Lord's blessed,
> And await the heavenly inheritance.
>
> "This new formula shows how unbelief is covered up. To judge correctly, one must take notice of the important articles of faith which have been omitted. This statement does not make mention of Christ as 'our Lord,' nor are the words 'Conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary' given. It does not say anything of Christ's descent into hell and His ascension, His sitting at the right hand of God the Father, His coming to judge the quick and the dead. It does not mention the forgiveness of sins; it does not even contain the words 'I believe.' It is not even a confession, but simply a summary of doctrines, the most important ones being omitted. To discard the Apostles' Creed and substitute such a 'home-made fabrication' is anything but Lutheranism.
>
> "Luther preached the Scriptures, the whole Scriptures, with the whole truth contained therein, and this Word of God caused Rome to fall in Germany, as history proves. True Lutheranism has never failed in its attacks on Rome. Men who think the State Church of Germany to be the Lutheran Church are sadly mistaken. It has departed from God's Word and Luther's doctrine, and for this reason we have 'Protestant decline in Germany.' . . . . . .
>
> "The Church in Germany is on the decline because indifference holds sway, and because the State Church at large is asleep, while Rome is ever busy. In this condition of affairs you have the reason why Rome is gaining in Germany."

In a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Evening Mail* we read:

> "On February 22 the united committees of the movement away from the State Church took a census in the seventy-eight churches of Berlin and Charlottenburg. These churches have seating accommodation for 120,000, and serve a population of 2,060,000.
>
> "On the date mentioned there were only 35,000 at two services, or under 2 per cent. of the population. Of worshipers present on that day, the journal declared, more than three-quarters were women and children.
>
> "The movement away from the Church is stated in another quarter to be growing seriously. Last year, in Germany, 12,000 persons severed their connection with the State Church, in comparison with 6,000 in the previous year and 3,000 in 1910."

VACATION TRIPS TO EUROPE

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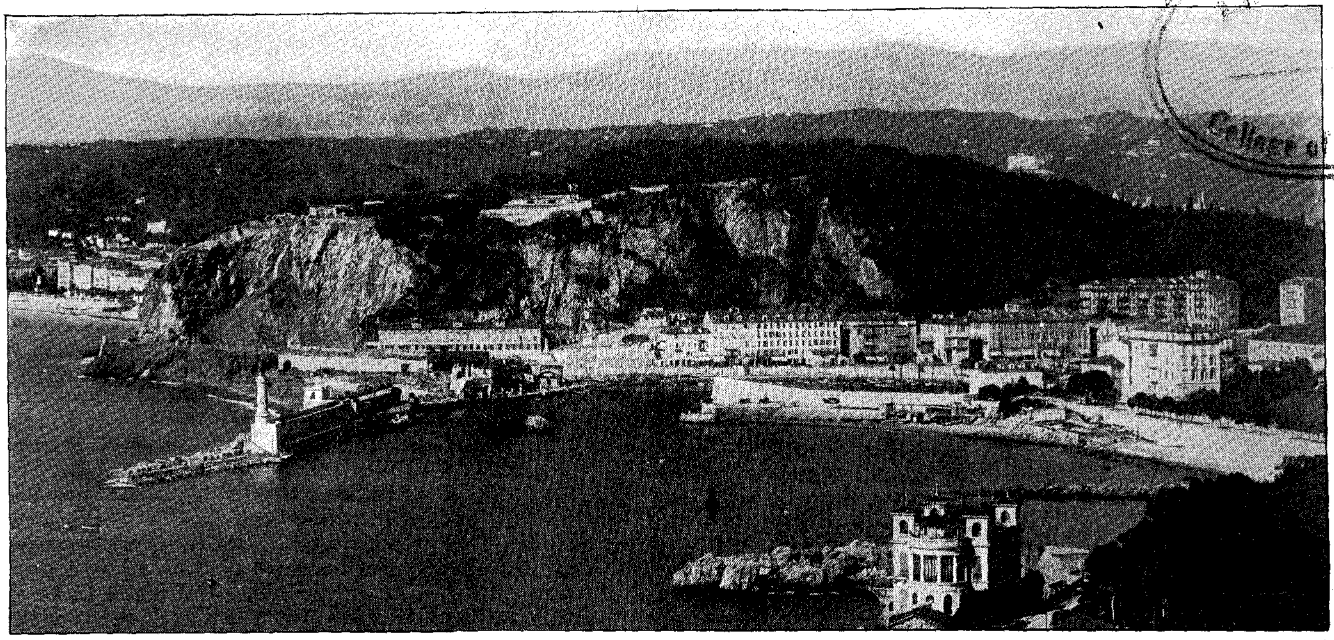


THE HARBOR OF NICE.

HINTS FOR THIS YEAR'S TRIP

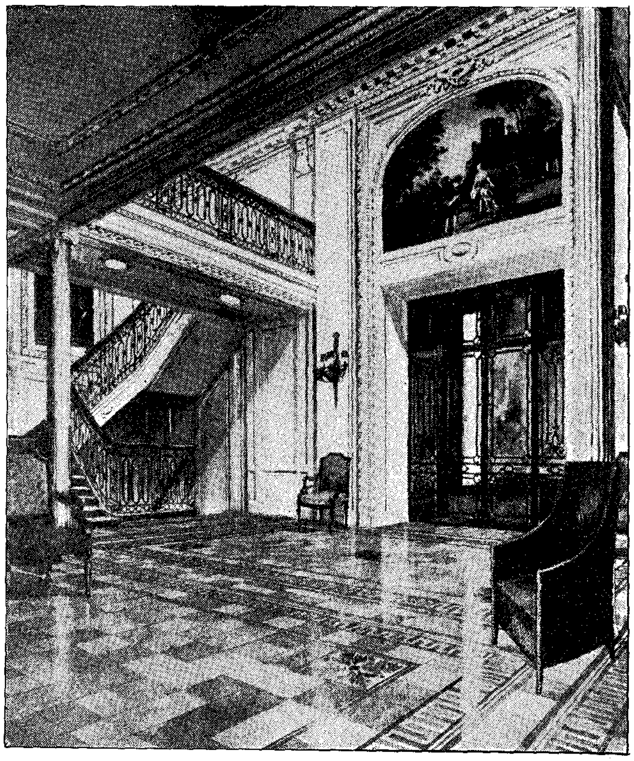
If this is the year in which you have firmly decided to spend your vacation overseas, it is now quite time to make definite plans for the journey. Shrewd travelers have already begun to anticipate you. The choice staterooms on the vessels that sail from New York, Boston, and the other ports of the North Atlantic are already being sought, and reservations are being made in the popular hotels at the cities and the watering-places of Europe. It is a wise traveler who looks into the future and plans both shrewdly and deliberately.

Indeed, there is one shrewd voyager in New York, a man who has all but lost count of his constant journeys across the Atlantic, who has his trips planned for the next fifteen years. He is systematic in his work—and consequently systematic in his play.

"This year it's to be the north of Europe for me," he will tell you. "Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. It will take me nearly two months to see these lands the way I like to see them. Next year I'm going to stay in America and loaf out in California, at the two expositions there, and in all the stretches of playland between. In 1916 I'm planning a dandy Swiss summer, with a little fling into the Tyrolean Alps. The year after that I'm going west again—and never stop to turn around till I reach Hongkong. I've not yet had a real look at Japan or Korea. In 1918 there will be an early trip and I'll get to Egypt, the Holy Land, and Turkey."

This man is definite and, as an immediate result, he really is coming to have an almost intimate knowledge of the world in which he lives. His example might be well commended to those folk to whom Europe is still as a book of printed pages—who are this summer to cross the threshold into enchantment for the very first time. To these folk the idea of going to a certain few countries and seeing them with at least a degree of thoroughness is commended. They probably hope to have other transatlantic journeys. And each of these can well be planned to supplement those that have gone before. Yet to the man or woman who this summer is planning his first excursion to England or to the Continent, one of the cleverly planned circular tours in which all details, even to hotel accommodations and carriage drives are arranged in advance, has this much in its favor: It gives the newcomer a quick perspective of all those parts of Europe that he is likely to want to see in detail at a later time. On such a journey he can make his notes and plans for a more comprehensive study at a return visit. And in this way he can separate for himself his own grain and his own chaff. On reaching a strange city such a method has much to commend it. A carriage drive or a ride on an observation auto-bus, even a brisk walk with map in mind or hand, will give a preliminary survey from which more careful reconnaissances can easily be planned.

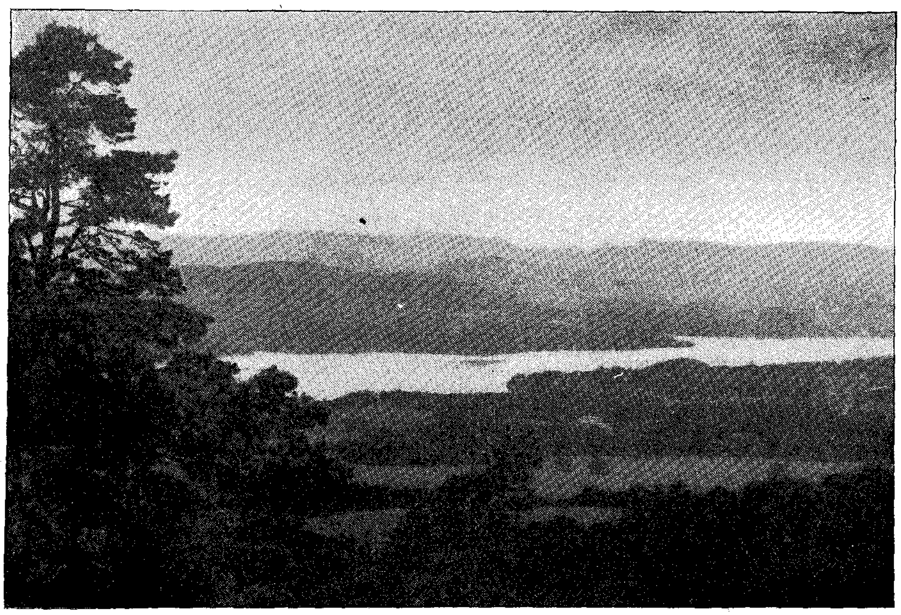
This summer of 1914 promises to break all records in the volume of transatlantic traffic. The early bookings in the steamship offices already have gone to show this. And 1914 will also be remembered in navigation annals as the year in which two great new merchant ships first began their ferriages between Europe and New York. One of these is the *Vaterland*, which is to wrest from the *Imperator* the title of the greatest ship that man has ever built, and the other is the *Aquitania*, which the Cunard line announces with pride as the largest British vessel that has ever been placed in service. And in the background the White Star company is completing the recently launched *Britannic*, soon to go into commission, which is not only to revive an historic steamer name in the North Atlantic, but is to break a few more records for length and tonnage.



GRAND STAIRCASE ON THE NEW HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMER, "VATERLAND," THE LARGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

Meanwhile, a report from a trustworthy source states that the Canadian Northern Railway Company has ordered from

Glasgow two turbine 20-knot vessels to ply between Vancouver and San Francisco, next year. These are to supplement its new transcontinental railway of the near future and its Royal Steamship Line on the St. Lawrence-Atlantic route. The pioneers on this same scenic and attractive route and the pioneers also in the introduction of the turbine (if we don't mistake), the long-established Allan Line, has within a few months placed two fine, new 18,000-ton ships, *Alsatian* and *Calgarian*, in commission.



WINDERMERE IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

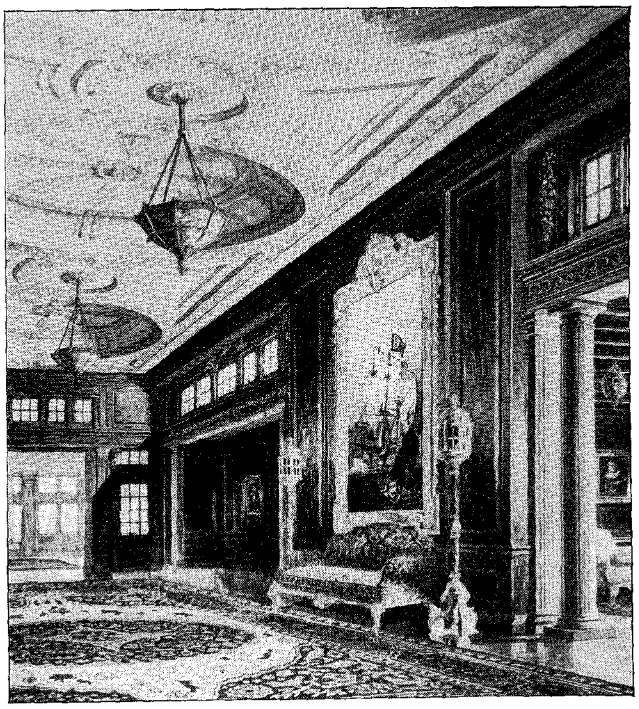
With the confusing map of Europe spread in front of you; with a miniature Mont Blanc of booklets and time-tables at your elbow, the question still rises before you: How can I make the best use of my vacation time and money in seeing Europe? That is not an easy question for a man from the outside to answer; individual tastes vary so greatly. One traveler likes cities, with their novelty and enchantment, their bustle and their life; another likes sylvan scenes, a third the rugged rigor of the mountains. One prefers pictures, the next music, the third the humdrum of little villages. To all these—their preferences. But to those folk who are not so particular as to those extremes in their traveling we are going to take the map of Europe and across it pick a course that may serve as a faint guide, at least, to the somewhat bewildered traveler.

IRELAND

At the outset we are going to Ireland. A good many European travelers do not go to Ireland; even the indefatigable Karl Baedeker has failed to issue one of his little red guide-books to cover it. That is their business. Ours is to go to the Emerald Isle. There are still many good vessels that make the east-bound call at Queenstown, and we are going to take one of them. And some bright morning, when we are about a week out of New York we are going to drop anchor in one of the loveliest harbors that England ever called her own and we are going ashore on a tender, to step our first European foot upon the pavements of the city of Queenstown.

It is only eight miles (twelve miles by rail) from Queenstown to Cork, and from Cork you pay two shillings and go out on a light railway to Blarney Castle. It will cost you another shilling to enter the castle grounds, but they will be quick to explain to you that this is not admittance; it is a tax. The titled gentleman who owns Blarney Castle, of course, could not run his prize possession as a show and sell tickets, but it is quite good form for him to charge a tax for trespass upon his property. And thus before you have been twenty miles on British soil or two hours from the steamer that brought you from New York, you have encountered British convention and the somewhat ingenious way in which British ingenuity sometimes burrows under and around British convention.

From Cork our path lies by rail to Bantry, but from Bantry to Glengariff we have a choice by motor or by steamer, and we shall find the choice exceedingly difficult. This all is a portion of the so-called "Prince of Wales tour," a circular journey by railroad, automobile, and steamship which is very popular with Englishmen. From Glengariff this famous motor-road swings around, by the way of Parnassila-by-the-Sea, to that most wonderful of all Irish lakes—Killarney; and when you go aboard the train at Killarney station that is to whirl you up to Dublin, you are going to find yourself making a promise to return at a future time. And still you have only crossed the threshold of Europe.



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Dublin as a city is more Continental than truly British. If you wish confirmation of this spend a Sunday there, and afterward a Sunday in Edinburgh, or London, or even Belfast. Dublin is dignified and handsome in its dominant Georgian architecture, and it is a source of great delight to tourists who have carelessly fancied it either ugly or uninteresting. From this point still another railroad takes us north, through Belfast, and on to Portrush, whose truly great lion is the Giants' Causeway, a remarkable natural formation within easy reach by automobile.

GREAT BRITAIN

It is from Portrush that we finally set sail from Ireland, on the northernmost of the many crossings of the Irish channel. Our steamer is of the Laird Line, and it takes us straight to Ardrossan, which is a comparatively short rail journey from Glasgow. Glasgow, as one of the progressive forces of modern Britain, to say nothing of being one of the great industrial cities of the world, is worth more than a casual visit. And beyond Glasgow is a wonderful "one-day trip," a cinematographic glimpse of the loveliest of Scottish country. The tourist agent tells of it as the trip through the Trossachs, and it provides a brisk variety of travel from dawn to dusk of a busy day. First there is a short rail journey from Glasgow to Loch Lomond, and then a sail on that remarkable sheet of water to Inversnaid, where a brake—back here in America we call it a Concord coach—will take you to Loch Katrine, worthy sister to Lomond, and, like her, a very great beauty indeed. There are other lakes, some of them very, very tiny, but still beautiful with the beauty of a small, rare stone, until finally you come to a train, which whirls you through historic Stirling and the quiet evening of the day over one of the world's mightiest bridges—the huge structure over the Firth of Forth—into Waverley station, Edinburgh—under the shadows of the castle that rises like a grim sentinel over the Scottish city.

Various pathways run south from here to London. There are two or three important ones including Caledonian from which we may choose. One runs close to the picturesque English Lake District, which after Killarney and Lochs Lomond and Katrine, invites inspection. Another—the East Coast route—lies for many miles almost within stone's-throw of the North Sea—and we choose it. If we should wish to change our minds after all, and visit the English Lake District, we can

(*Continued on page 798*)

CURRENT POETRY

ARE modern poets too much devoted to "safe paths" and "soft delights"? Miss S. Gertrude Ford thinks so, and expresses her belief in a spirited poem printed in *The Poetry Review.* Not all will agree with her; surely Mr. John Masefield and his numerous followers have "tarried" long enough "where the fog the gaslight blurs," and surely, also, the "wan outcast" who "weeps for guilt not hers" has been surfeited with rimed sympathy.

But even those who feel that poetry need not heed this "Appeal" will agree that it is honestly and eloquently made. Miss Ford has made a memorably good poem, nor is her evident indebtedness to Francis Thompson a fault. We regret that we must, from lack of space, omit many striking lines.

To Poetry: An Appeal

By S. Gertrude Ford

Poetry, Poetry!
I who am in love with thee,
Who see all earth more lovely fair,
More blest, because thou reignest there,
Who know thee born of heaven, and set
In heavenly places—yet, O yet,
Star of stars, I fear for thee!
    (Who would not fear?)
Lest thou shouldst fall from that high sphere,
Reel and then fall, and be
Thenceforth a Power abolished utterly.
Yea! for they who love thee best
(They, more plainly than the rest)
Ever round and nigh thee hear
Warnings as Cassandra's clear,
And mocked as they were; rumors still
The ruin of thy sacred hill
Boding, the eclipse of gloom,
The irrevocable doom
And the unavailing tear,
    Except thou hear.
Wherefore unstop thine ears, unbend
Thy heart! to that high Voice attend
Which bids each age to its successor send
A legacy of gold from thy pure mint,
Stamped both with thine and Liberty's imprint;
    Bearing thy mark and Mercy's, both
    Being Powers allied, of kindred growth.
For who shall teach the nations of the earth
Mercy, or show where Justice has her birth,
Or lead them forth unto their freedom? who
Set high their hope and bring them thereunto?
Maid of the starry shrine, the holy vow,
For all high things, all fair things set apart,
    Ask thine own heart—
    Who if not thou? . . . . . .
. . . Wherefore rise up!
Drain thou no longer Pleasure's festal cup;
String thou no more for toys at dancing-time,
    The rosaries of rime.
Tarry thou where the fog the gaslight blurs,
Where the wan outcast weeps for guilt not hers,
But theirs who starved her to it; where by stealth
Want creeps, at acme of the whole world's wealth;
Where faints lone Virtue for one succoring word—
    There let thy voice be heard!
    Persephone's returning smile
    Relinquish thou; nor cull, nor wear,
    Her scattered flowers; forbear awhile
    To gather gold-dust on thy hair
        From all the stars—
Break down the prison gate! Undo the heavy bars!
Be thou the Theseus of that Minotaur
Glutted with maiden tribute evermore;
Nay, be the Orpheus who undid full well,
And merely by a song's soft-woven spell,
    The gates of hell. . . . . . .
For tho about thy realm, blown here and there,
Sounds yet a clear and an ethereal air,
Delicate music, dulcet and divine,
    From lips authentically thine—

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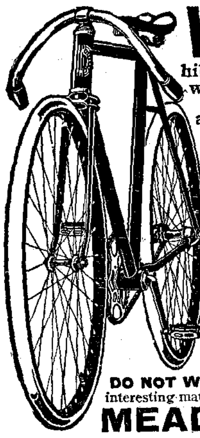

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Tho even at times, from some full throat
And sweet, rings yet the clarion note
Of such as sing the song that frees,
Few, alas, how few! are these;
And in safe paths the Many loiter and creep
And the rest sleep.

Poetry, Poetry!
I who am in love with thee
Beseech thee to put by thy soft
Delights, and once more rise aloft,
Starry with imaginings
Of Truth, and fledged with eagles' wings
Of Mercy and of Justice, both
Being twin Powers, of equal growth.
Leave the gay, the Phrygian flute,
Lydian love-notes, pipes of Pan:
Melodies Uranian,
Tuned to earth's need, substitute;
Lest, thy vaunted sibyl-skill
Failing to read the high heavens' will,
In these even I thy doom should see—
I who am in love with thee.

Few of the poets who made up that almost extinct school called "neo-Celtic" gave much attention to the intricate forms of ancient Irish verse. Their antiquarianism consisted chiefly in interest in the old legends. Here, however, is a poem (from *The Saturday Review*) which is definitely Irish in construction. The rimed scheme, so complicated that few will attempt to imitate it, is not unusual in Gaelic verse.

A Farmer's Fields

By Jane Barlow

On the hill-slope in the sun
There his fields lie; every one
Glows a jewel, where evening light
Stays its flight from dusk begun.

O'er them curved a crested height
Rims the east whence dawns the night;
High they climb this passing day's
Long clear rays to front aright.

By her door she stands at gaze,
Strange looks bent on olden ways,
In a silence newly grown
Waits alone while dark delays.

All their checkered plowed-and-sown,
Spiny furze-bush, briery stone,
Through their changing brown and green,
Silken sheen, and blossom strown,

Under shine and shadow seen,
Joy to her and care have been:
Now they seem a cloud-veiled shore
With the roar of waves between.

"Many a time he'd look them o'er,
Late and early, from this door;
Many a time, heart-vexed and crossed,
See storm-tossed his little store.

"Aye," she says, "to bitter cost
Came against him blight and frost,
Rain and drought, and all the rest;
Try his best, 'twas labor lost.

"Oft-times ruffled like the breast
Of a kestrel-struck wood-quest
Lay his feathery oats, for so
Wild 'twill blow from yonder west.

"Or a sea-fog, drifted low,
Left the 'taties row by row
Blackened; for one creel he'd fill,
Half a drill away he'd throw.

"Sure hard task he had to till
Just the bare side of the hill,
Let alone with wind and wet
On him set by the Lord's will.

"Still, proud man he was, if yet,
  God be praised, good luck he met:
When his oats were fit to reap,
  Scarce he'd sleep till out he'd get."

While she watches, o'er the steep
  Dim white mists float down and creep;
From each field that shimmering lies
  Brightness dies, as on they sweep.

These may lift 'neath dawn-flushed skies.
  Mists that from the farmer's eyes
Hid his bit of land, tho morn
  Break forlorn, no more shall rise.

"Heroic Ballads of Servia" (Sherman, French & Company) lose, of course, much of their strength and beauty in translation. But there is a crude vigor about the phrasing of some of them—the one we quote, for example—which is in harmony with their spirit. A *hayduk* is an outlaw.

How Starina Novak Became a Hayduk

TRANSLATED BY GEORGE RAPALL NOYES AND LEONARD BACON

Novak and Rado drank the wine near Bosna the river cold,
With Bogosav. When they had drunk as much as they could hold,
Prince Bogosav began to speak:
  "Starina Novak," said he,
"My brother sworn, now speak the truth, so may God prosper thee!
Why didst thou join the outlaws? What constraint was on thee laid?
To go to the wood to break thy neck, and to ply a wretched trade?
And in thine age, moreover, when thy season was past and sped?"
  Starina Novak spake to him:
  "Prince Bogosav," he said,
"My brother sworn, since thou askest me, I will even tell thee the truth;
But it was through a hard constraint that I fled, in very sooth.
Thou mayst remember, when Yerina did Smederevo rear,
She made me a day-laborer. I labored there three year.
Wood and stone did I haul for her with my oxen and my wain,
And in the space of full three years not a penny did I gain;
Not even bark sandals for my feet could I win my labor by.
And that I should have pardoned her. When the town was builded high,
She would build towers and gild the doors and windows of the hold.
Each house in the vilayet she taxed three measures of gold,
That is three hundred ducats. Who gave, in the place might live;
But I was poverty-stricken, and had no gold to give.
With the mattock wherewith I had labored, to the outlaws I fled amain.
I could not stay where Yerina, the accursed one, did reign,
But ran to the cold Drina, and to rocky Bosnia fled.
When I came near Romniya, there Turkish wooers led
A Turkish damsel homeward. In peace they passed by me.
There remained the Turkish bridegroom; on a great brown steed was he.
In peace that Turkish bridegroom he would not let me pass,
But forth he drew a triple whip with three knobs of yellow brass.
Thrice he smote me on the shoulders. Thrice I prayed him in God's name:
'I pray thee, Turkish bridegroom, mayst thou have courage and fame!

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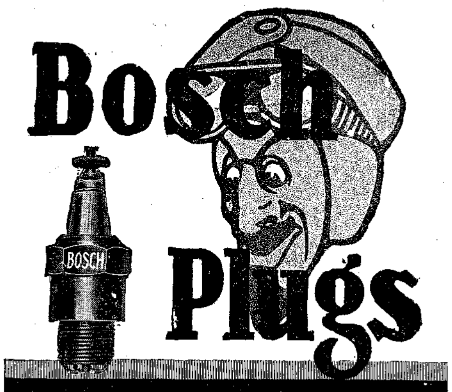

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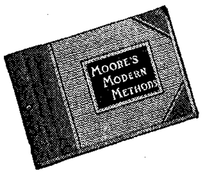

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Mayst thou have a happy marriage, but pass me by in peace!
Thou seest how poor a man am I.'
But the bridegroom would not cease
But rather in his anger began to smite the more.
Then at last was I angry, for my shoulders were waxen sore.
With the mattock on my shoulder, the bridegroom did I smite
With one blow from the brown steed's back, tho the stroke was passing light.
And then I leapt upon him, and smote him where he lay,
Twice or thrice, till his spirit from the body fled away.
I reached my hand in his pockets, and there found purses three;
I put them in my bosom, and girt his saber on me
I left the mattock at his head that the Turk might have withal
Something to bury him with; the steed I mounted, brown and tall.
To the wood of Romaniya I went; the wooers saw me there;
But wished not to pursue me, or haply did not dare.
It is forty year. The forest is better known to me
Than the house of my habitation was ever wont to be.
The roads across the mountains I watch them and I hold.
From the youths of Sarayevo I take their silver and gold,
And their linen and velvet for me and mine; and I can go abroad
And stand in the place of danger, for I fear none but God."

Mr. Norwood uses his short lines skilfully in this poem; the reader sees the angel fall through space. It is a tremendous theme, but this poet has proved his right to it. We take the poem from *The British Review*.

The Cry of a Fallen Angel

By R. W. Norwood

Out of the light,
Into the night,
God, I am falling!
Fashioned of flame,
Spent with my shame—
God, I am calling!

All through the day
Sin has had sway;
Lost is the token.
Evening brings
Hurt of my wings—
Blackened and broken.

Child of a star,
Thine avatar,
Drunk from the revel!
Who am I, God—
Spirit, or clod,
Angel, or Devil?

Yet Thou hast made
Me Thy sword-blade—
Sheathed that its brightness
Flash up to win
When the last sin
Burns into whiteness.

Hand that can smite,
Hold the hilt tight—
Draw, and strike faster;
Strike with me, Lord!
My soul Thy sword,
And Thou its Master.

Strike! till the day
Grow from the gray
Gloom of the Peril;
And in the skies
Dream-domes arise—
Jacinth and beryl!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE PICKPOCKET TRUST

SOME of the chartered business concerns that prey upon the people's purses may be richer and stronger than New York's pickpocket trust, but if we are to take Magistrate Samuel D. Levy's word for it, none of them is better organized. The organized "dips" have lots of money, an invisible board of directors, many permanently employed lawyers, and systematized connection with bonding companies to give bail at a moment's notice, as well as individual sureties who, if questioned about their financial responsibility, will flaunt bewildering bank-rolls in the faces of the court clerks. Magistrate Levy has been a police judge in New York City for many years, and writes as an authority. He tells of the pickpocket trust's operations in an article for the New York *Times*:

Each member has his own territorial district laid out for him to "work," and he "works" it for all it is worth. Rosinsky, Smith, and Davis, for instance, have been assigned to the Times Square subway station at Forty-second Street; Cohn and Gray, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, etc. If you think that Rosinsky, Smith, and Davis are alone in their operations, you confess your ignorance of their doings. As these three worthies are going down the stairs leading to the subway to meet the south-bound train at the Forty-second Street Station, one of their confederates is already on the platform awaiting them, another is at the head of the stairs on the street, and there is a line of confederates on and around each of the platforms at the Grand Central Station, Thirty-third Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Twenty-third Street, and so on down.

Rosinsky enters the cars at Forty-second Street; close to him, sometimes behind him and sometimes alongside of him, are Smith and Davis. Rosinsky has picked out a man that "looks good" to him; the car is crowded, so he touches the side pocket of the passenger, but "feels" nothing. He then passes his hand deftly under the passenger's coat and feels his hip pocket. Yes, there is something thick there; Rosinsky feels sure it is a wallet.

The train is now slowing; it has stopt a short distance from Grand Central; in a moment the train will move again, and then jerk, and Rosinsky knows well it will give this sudden lurch; that is the psychological moment. As the lurch comes, Rosinsky "accidentally" falls against his victim, and the wallet is his. It is immediately passed over to Smith, and Smith is gradually but surely moving away. The train moves into the Grand Central Station, stops, and all three pass out. The trick has been turned. It has been a success. Smith, Rosinsky & Co. go into the toilet room, count the amount contained in the wallet, pass the wallet and contents to a fourth confederate, who leaves for headquarters.

Rosinsky, Smith, and Davis are now

(Continued on page 770)

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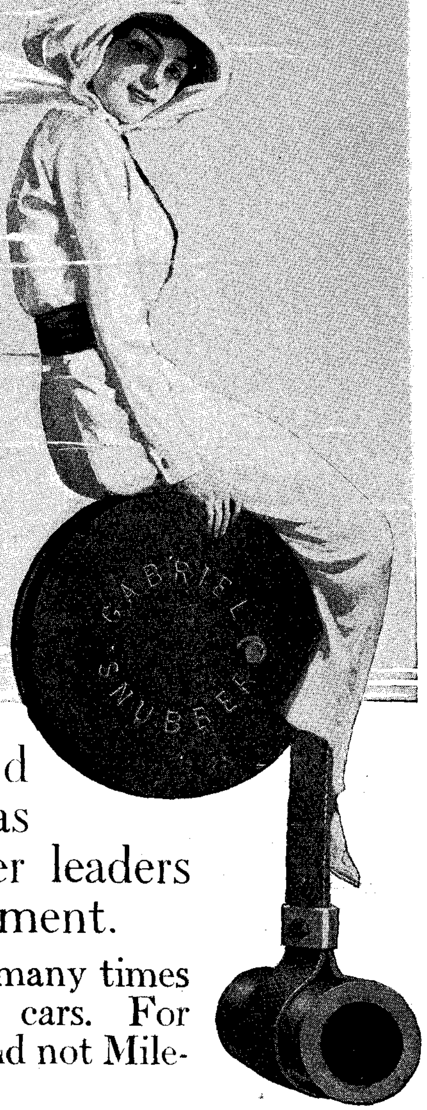

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 768)

ready for the next "touch" or "dip." The Grand Central is a hotbed for jostling. Here are met "rubes" from all parts of the country, and they come with thick wallets, bent on having a good time and painting the town a rich vermilion.

Our worthies have spotted the real thing, who has come in from Connecticut to have a good time. Rosinsky is right behind him, and has felt his fat wallet, which sticks out from the right hip pocket. Again the car is packed. Smith, who is standing to the left of the "hayseed," suddenly taps him on the shoulder and says: "Excuse me; is this an express or a local train?" to which "hayseed" replies: "I don't know what it is, but I know it stops at City Hall, for the sign on the window says so."

By that time the train has stopt at Thirty-third Street, and Rosinsky and Davis get off. While Smith has asked the question and diverted attention, "hayseed's" pocketbook was "lifted," but the victim was too interested in answering Smith to notice it.

Between Thirty-third and Twenty-eighth streets the visitor has missed his wallet and yells: "My pocketbook is gone! Some one here has it." Smith, among others, sympathizes, says it is dreadful, takes a deep interest, proffers all kinds of sympathy and help—and gets off at the next station, advising "hayseed" to see a policeman.

Rosinsky and Davis, having ascertained the amount in the wallet, hand it over to a confederate at the station and they cross over to return to the Grand Central Station. They now proceed north, and at Grand Central Station observe a young girl with a long coat put a pocketbook in her outside coat pocket. This time Davis takes the lead. He is going to do the act.

He enters the car close behind the girl; he is pretty well packed in with other standing passengers. He gets his hand in the pocket, the girl suddenly turns and feels the touch. She puts her hand to her outside coat pocket. Her pocketbook is gone. She raises the hue and cry and charges Davis with taking her pocketbook. He has not had time to pass it along and still has it. Rosinsky edges up and tries to get it, but the eyes of all the passengers are on Davis and he fears to do anything.

Fortunately, a strong-arm man is at the other end of the car. He quickly wedges his way through the car and recognizes Davis. "Hello, there! I've got you," says Strong-Arm. The girl makes a charge. Strong-Arm yanks Davis toward the door, the car stops, and Davis is taken out to the street.

His confederate at the station has seen the trouble and has run up the stairs and notified another one of the gang standing on the street that Davis has been pinched. This last confederate goes at once to the telephone and notifies the bondsmen to go to the —— Precinct Police Station and give bail for Davis. He then telephones the local counsel for the trust to come to the station-house, and in case he is not there when the attorney arrives to go to the Seventh District Magistrate's Court, at Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and there await Davis's coming.

Having done this, our worthy proceeds

Tire Words—Tire Deeds

THE guarantee that these tires will not skid on wet or greasy pavements—else returnable at full purchase price, after reasonable trial—is based on complete and positive, not partial and doubtful, non-skid efficiency.

PENNSYLVANIA
Oilproof
VACUUM CUP TIRES

The further guarantee of 4,500 miles actual service is for the user's protection only. It is based on years of experience proving this mileage to be a low minimum. There is involved no *expectation* of adjustment, as the average mileage is far greater, there being numerous records of over 12,000 miles on heavy cars.

The guarantee of absolutely oilproof quality still more definitely fixes Vacuum Cup Tires in a place entirely apart—in every consideration of safety and service.

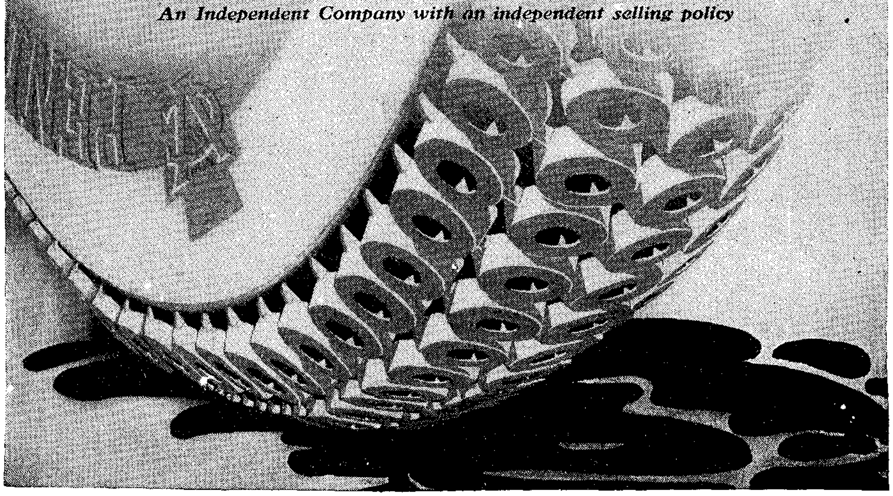
Start the season with this matchless tire equipment.

Dealers Everywhere

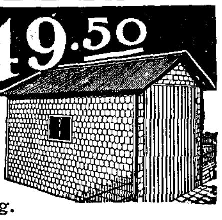
Pennsylvania Rubber Co. Jeannette, Pa.

New York, Boston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis
Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Omaha
Cleveland, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Mo.
Seattle, Dallas, Atlanta

An Independent Company with an independent selling policy



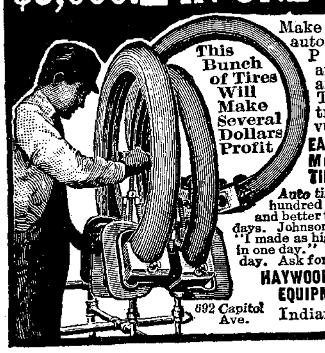
Garage $49.50



Genuine "Edwards." Ready-made, fire-proof garages. Quickly set up any place. Direct-from-factory prices—$49.50 and up. Postal brings illustrated 64-page catalog.

The Edwards Mfg. Co., 337-387 Eggleston Av., Cincinnati, O.

$3,000.00 IN ONE YEAR


This Bunch of Tires Will Make Several Dollars Profit

Make it repairing automobile tires. Punctures and blowouts are common. Tires need retreading and vulcanizing.

EACH AUTO SOLD MEANS MORE TIRES TO MEND.

Auto tire repair field a hundred times bigger and better than old bicycle days. Johnson, Tex. writes, "I made as high as $18 profit in one day." Investigate today. Ask for free catalog.

HAYWOOD TIRE AND EQUIPMENT CO.
692 Capitol Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

20 Days' Trial on Your Motor

A Remarkable Device

The McCormick Power Plug

Replaces the spark plug

Transforms the ordinary energy from battery or magneto into a flood of high frequency sparks. By instantaneous and complete combustion it maintains full power strokes in the engine. Solid surface electrodes do away with burning, displacement or adjustment of wire points. **Thousands of enthusiastic users. A trial will convince you.** If you will send us your check or money order for $2.00 for each plug ordered, we will ship by parcels post (insured), subject to your approval, for 20 days' trial. *Money back if not in every way satisfied.* State make, model and thread of motor.

McCORMICK MFG. CO.
206 McCormick Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

to the station-house. There he meets the complainant, the police officer, and Davis. He asks the Lieutenant behind the desk to hold the matter for a few minutes to await the arrival of bondsmen and counsel. This being done, he smiles pleasantly at the young girl who makes the charge. He tells her how sorry he is that she must wait, and hopes she is not losing time from her business duties; that counsel will be there soon, and endeavors in various ways to ingratiate himself with the complainant.

He at the same time endeavors to ascertain her address, the place she is employed at, and the like. He usually succeeds in obtaining this information, as he is an adept at the business. After waiting a short time counsel and bondsman appear. Defendant has been searched and the complainant's pocketbook is found on his person and identified by the girl as her property. His pedigree is taken and defendant furnishes a bond for his appearance next day in court, and the complainant is notified to be at the magistrate's court the following morning.

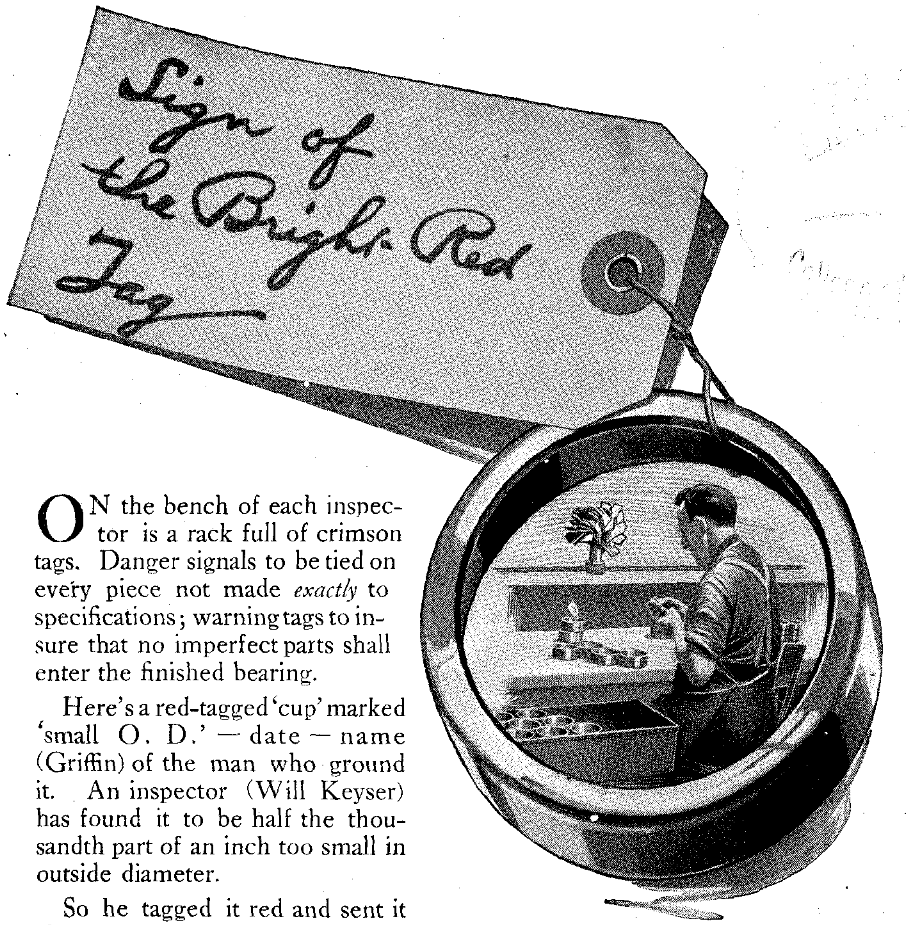
The prosecuting witness is there promptly, and has to wait an hour or more for the case to be called. The prisoner appears with a clever lawyer, who pleads "not guilty," asks for a preliminary trial, and an adjournment, to which he is entitled. The adjournment gives the defendant and his lawyer time to devise innumerable schemes to defeat the law. Magistrate Levy goes on:

It has been recently decided that the defendant is entitled to a reasonable adjournment. In the interim, between the adjournment and the day set for the examination, friends and confederates of the prisoner by every artifice endeavor to arrange the matter with the complainant. These interested parties do everything in their power to have the complainant not appear in court, and, that failing, to urge the complainant to withdraw the charge. In order to induce the complainant to do either, offers of money ranging from $5 to $5,000 have been made.

If the complainant is obdurate and can not be reached with money, threats are made and anonymous letters written to frighten her or him into subjection. These, with timid people, frequently have the desired effect. I have seen many cases where the complainant at first was anxious for the infliction of the most severe penalty, and then gave way to the offer of big money in settlement. But if the complainant, notwithstanding all these offers or acts of intimidation, still persists in going through with the matter to a finish, all the parties will come to court on the day set for the examination.

Here the defendant then appears with clever counsel, who may ask another adjournment. And why? Because the prisoner and his counsel have now learned that the complainant is a respectable working girl, whose position may be endangered by repeatedly going to court, or, knowing human nature, feel that if several adjournments can be obtained, the complainant will tire and become disgusted with the trouble and excitement attendant

(*Continued on page 773*)


Sign of the Bright Red Tag

ON the bench of each inspector is a rack full of crimson tags. Danger signals to be tied on every piece not made *exactly* to specifications; warning tags to insure that no imperfect parts shall enter the finished bearing.

Here's a red-tagged 'cup' marked 'small O. D.' — date — name (Griffin) of the man who ground it. An inspector (Will Keyser) has found it to be half the thousandth part of an inch too small in outside diameter.

So he tagged it red and sent it along, with other tagged parts, to the 'morgue.'

'Morgue' is the name Timken shop men give to the place where rejected parts go. It's the morgue man's task to break up those parts so they never can come, by possible chance, into use in the Timken Bearing.

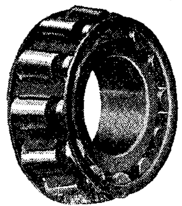
Twelve operations make the part called the 'cone.' Twelve inspections are given to *know* each dimension, each angle is right. Let the slightest error occur at any step of the way—an inspector will spot it and—tie on the red tag quick!

Long before such care was used, the Timken principle of tapered rollers revolving between a tapered cup and a tapered, two-ribbed cone gave a unique type of bearing that won marked success over all other kinds.

In the years that have followed, Timken care *in every detail* of the making has added a hidden value that's only revealed in a life-time of good service.

Get the whole interesting story of Timken fidelity in manufacturing from the Timken Primers No. C-7 "On Bearings" and No. C-8 "On Axles" which, with the list of cars that ride on Timkens, will be sent free, postpaid, on request to either Timken Company.

The Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Canton, Ohio
The Timken-Detroit Axle Co.
Detroit, Michigan



TIMKEN
TAPERED ROLLER BEARINGS

BASLINE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PATENTED

Mother Wasn't Worried

"Not at all anxious. Just pinned my faith to that little wire rope and it got us home just lovely."

Nothing like Basline Autowline to get you home when your motor won't. Nothing like it to pull a ditched car into the road or a stalled car to the top of a hill.

Basline Autowline

"The Little Steel Rope With the Big Pull"

makes motoring more certain. About 25 feet of pencil size, flexible Yellow Strand wire rope—a flat coil that goes under a cushion. Ask your supply dealer about it now—before you need it. Sold everywhere. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, $3.95. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks.

FREE—Fine illustrated Autowline circular. Write for it.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO.
823 N. Second St., St. Louis, Mo. New York Office, 76H. Warren St.
Manufacturers of Famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope

Maintain Your Efficiency

By Smoking TUXEDO—The Mildest, Pleasantest Tobacco Made

FOLKS are talking physical efficiency in modern business life. The idea is, that modern business keeps a man just about as occupied as the fabled one-armed paperhanger with the hives. And if you want to join in with the Gimp Bros. and travel with the Pep and Ginger crowd, you want to cut out a lot of things that make your day's work go wrong.

Take the item of smoking, for instance. It's much better not only for *you* but for your *job* if you smoke a light, soothing pipe tobacco like Tuxedo. Get a pipe and try Tuxedo awhile. You'll see the difference.

Your whole efficiency make-up will respond right away to the gentle and cheering influence of Tuxedo.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Pipe Tobacco

gives you this moderate and reasonable refreshment because it is primarily a pure, light, mild selection of the highest grades of Kentucky Burley tobacco.

Tuxedo can't bite your tongue. It can't irritate you in any way. There's no drag or sag in it. Simply pleasant, whiffable, aromatic, easy smoking.

Tuxedo has all these splendid qualities because it is made by the *original* Tuxedo process of treating Burley leaf. Many other manufacturers have tried to *imitate* the Tuxedo process—but never succeeded. Hence there is no other tobacco "just as good."

If you've tried the imitations, go try the *original*. At the end of one week you'll find yourself in line with the thousands of famous business men, lawyers, doctors, ministers, singers, athletes, who endorse Tuxedo as the one perfect tobacco.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient Pouch, *innerlined* with moisture-proof paper . . 5c

Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*

FREE
A Fine Leather Tobacco Pouch

Every smoker appreciates a leather tobacco pouch. This handy, serviceable, Tuxedo Draw-Pouch is made of fine, soft, flexible tan leather, with a draw-string and snap that close pouch tight and keep the tobacco from spilling.

Send us 10c and your tobacco dealer's name, and we will mail you prepaid, anywhere in U.S., a 10c tin of TUXEDO and this handsome Leather Draw-Pouch. We gladly make this offer to get you to try TUXEDO. Address

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY
Room 1189, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York

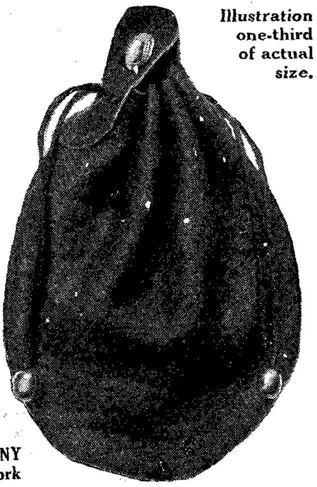
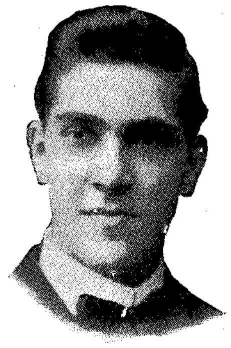


Illustration one-third of actual size.



ARTHUR LUCK

Conductor of the Philadelphia Harmonic Orchestra, says:

"Tuxedo is easily my favorite smoke—giving greater fragrance, mildness and coolness than I have found in any other tobacco. Never stings or bites the tongue. Tuxedo doubles my enjoyment of pipe smoking."

Arthur Luck

A. H. GRIFFITH

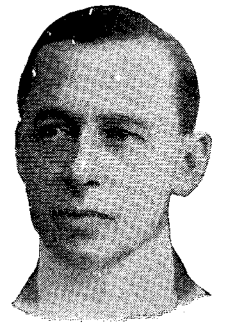
Director of Detroit Museum of Art, and Lecturer, says:

"Like Omar, I sometimes wonder what the makers of Tuxedo buy, one-half as precious as the stuff they sell. It's the greatest ever."

VICTOR P. ARNOLD

Member of the Chicago law firm of Northrup, Arnold & Fairbank, says:

"After a battle in the court-room, there is nothing like retiring to your private office, sitting back in your chair with your feet on your desk and enjoying a fine smoke of Tuxedo. It is immense!"

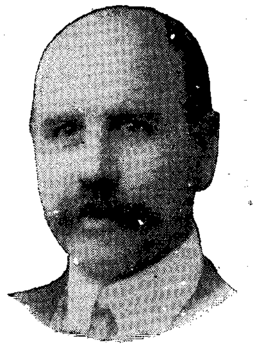


WILLIAM COLLIER

Popular comedian, whose clever work in "The Man from Mexico," "The Dictator" and other straight comedies made him famous, says:

"My pipe is always Tuxedo-filled. I tried other tobaccos before I discovered Tuxedo. Now there is no other."

William Collier



JAMES R. HAYES

Owner and Manager of the Wayne Hotel, Detroit, Mich.; Park Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., and Park Hotel, Sault Ste. Marie, says:

"Sports afield and afloat appeal to me, but the day would not be wholly enjoyable without the evening pipe of Tuxedo, my favorite smoke."

PATRICK H. O'DONNELL

A prominent lawyer of Chicago, says:

"A canvass of my friends would show that Tuxedo is most popular with them. Many say it is the only pipe tobacco."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 771)

upon the criminal prosecution of a defendant, and then refuse to proceed; or because the magistrate before whom the case has come for trial is known to the gang and its counsel as a "hard" judge. By this is meant that the judge has shown in previous convictions that he is "hard" on jostlers.

To make this plain, I must inform the reader that the trust has constantly, in all the magistrates' courts, members of the trust, who sit there all day long with a view to learn what disposition the magistrate makes of jostlers. In this way they are able to size up the magistrate. Tabs are kept on the magistrate's rulings. The trust keeps a record.

Let us consider the case before Magistrate Jones. He is known as a "hard" judge. He has given the jostler the limit on each conviction—which is six months in the workhouse. When a case comes before this magistrate, counsel will try to obtain an adjournment to such a day as will bring the case before another magistrate who is known to be less "hard" in his sentences. The duration of each magistrate's assignment is well known; it is a matter of public record. The judge's assignment may end the following day or two or three days hence.

The adjournment is asked for a day beyond this. A case is reported where a jostler paid $1,500 merely to obtain an adjournment of two days to take the case away from the presiding magistrate. If the motion for a continuance, however, is denied, or if it is set down for a day when this magistrate still sits, the case proceeds before this undesired magistrate. Sometimes the defendant forfeits his bail rather than stand trial. However, if he goes on, his counsel will use every possible method to secure a good legal objection to testimony, in order to obtain a reversal on appeal.

When the information filed is for "larceny from the person" instead of "disorderly conduct," the case is sent down to the Sessions, but an indictment must be first found. I have known of cases where after the defendant is held in the magistrates' court, and the defendant placed under heavy bail to await the action of the grand jury, no indictment is found, simply because the complainant is "fixt" and refuses to go before the grand jury or moves to parts unknown.

The law in reference to these cases of jostling should be so amended as to give the magistrate summary jurisdiction to send the defendant to the workhouse or penitentiary for a term not to exceed three years. This might, to some appreciable extent, diminish the number of these cases, for pocket-picking, which is steadily on the increase, is as mean and contemptible a crime as any in the penal code.

Some very distressing cases come before us where the savings of a lifetime are thus stolen, and it brings all kinds of troubles, financial and mental, in its wake. I would warn the public never to engage or permit themselves to be engaged in conversation with strangers, either in going to, but more particularly in coming from, the bank, and always to keep their money so securely placed in inside pockets that only a struggle will get it away. If hand-bags are carried by women and the money placed therein, there should be a strong handle to the bag, held tight around the arm. People must be extremely careful and vigilant when in the cars, whether surface, elevated, or subway, as there are hundreds of these pocket-picking pests watching and waiting an opportunity to grab your money.

A WOMAN'S WORK AT PANAMA

Of course the highest honor for cleaning up the Canal Zone is given to Colonel Gorgas, but the story of the sanitary work in the towns, villages, and camps is not complete without an account of what Miss Gertrude Beeks did. It is proudly conceded, says the Indianapolis *Star*, that Miss Beeks did the most important work in the vital, if unobtrusive, essentials that intimately touched the lives and welfare of the men, women, and children. *The Star* particularizes:

> She is the secretary of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation. This department is composed of 300 employers throughout the United States, representing the heads of practically all the biggest and best concerns.
>
> Having bettered the living conditions of the 5,000 employees in a big manufacturing corporation, Uncle Sam considered that she could essay the Panama proposition with every promise of complete success. In 1907 when many discontented laborers were leaving the canal, and there was much complaint regarding the nature of food and the lack of ordinary social diversions, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, delegated Miss Beeks to go to the Canal Zone and make a careful survey to determine what could be done to better the general living conditions of the 35,000 odd employees.
>
> How well Miss Beeks did her work has been attested by the improved conditions of the men employed on the work and of their families, of whom there were 1,200 women and children.
>
> Miss Beeks's report was contained in 28,000 words, covering 101 details. What she revealed and the recommendations she made justified the statement made at Washington, just before her departure, that she had "one of the most important commissions ever awarded to a woman by the Government." And these are some of the things that resulted from her work:
>
> Drying-rooms in which the laborers could dry their clothing, wet through with moisture or rain, so that they might have thoroughly dried garments the next morning. This innovation, it is estimated, resulted in the saving of hundreds of lives.
>
> The erection of rain-sheds as shelters for the workingmen.
>
> Beds for Americans in permanent quarters.
>
> Covering of metal cots with canvas.
>
> The inspection of all foodstuffs and drugs before shipment from the United States.
>
> The installation of refrigerating plants in the mess-halls.
>
> Mess-hall for the negroes.
>
> Blankets for negro employees.

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR BABY

The Best that Money can buy is Absolute Safety—Baby's Food must Possess the Maximum of Purity and Nourishment.

GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE BRAND
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Gail Borden
EAGLE
BRAND
CONDENSED
MILK
THE ORIGINAL

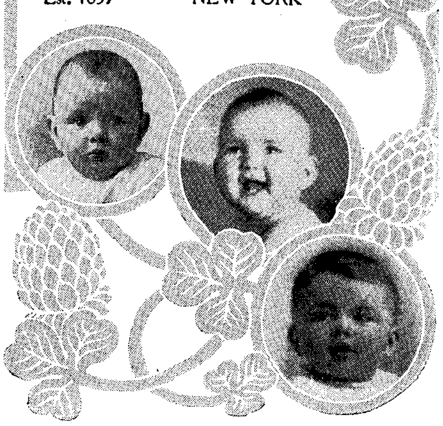
Is known and recognized in every Civilized Country as the Leading Brand of Condensed Milk.

Its principal use in all lands is for the Feeding of Infants. It is prepared with Scrupulous Care for this specific purpose.

No expense is spared to safeguard the production of the raw milk from which Eagle Brand is prepared. Every sanitary precaution is taken at Dairies and Condensing Plants, with a Determination to supply a product that is Perfectly Safe for the Baby.

Send for our Baby's Book and Feeding Chart—also our booklet "Where Cleanliness Reigns Supreme."

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Est. 1857 NEW YORK



Make a Motor-Boat of Any Rowboat in Less Than One Minute

Any rowboat will be a motor-boat if you own an Evinrude Detachable Rowboat Motor. It starts with one-twelfth turn of fly-wheel—no cranking, and drives a rowboat 8 miles an hour—a canoe 12 miles. So simple to operate that women and children are "Evinruding" everywhere. Why not get one for ***your*** vacation?

The Famous Maxim Silencer

can be applied to either 1913 or 1914 models, and while "Evinrude" has always been practically silent in operation, this addition makes it a veritable triumph. No similar motor can use the Maxim Silencer. It has been added to the already long list as exclusive "Evinrude" features. There are no batteries to carry and it is the only marine motor in the world having a

Built-In Reversible Magneto

This magneto is not affected by rain, waves or even complete submersion. The "Evinrude" is built by the largest manufacturers of rowboat motors in the world. Capacity, 60,000 "Evinrudes". Has been adopted by twelve governments, including the U. S. A. Weight about 50 lbs., may be carried like a suit case.

For sale at Hardware and Sporting Goods Dealers Everywhere
Illustrated Catalog Free Upon Request

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY, 110 F St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers of the

TRADE MARK EVINRUDE DETACHABLE ROW-BOAT-MOTOR

Branches:
San Francisco, 423 Market Street
Portland, Ore., 106 Fourth Street
Jacksonville, Fla., Ft. of Main St.

Branches:
New York, 89 Cortlandt Street
Boston, 218 State Street
Savannah, Ga., Stiles Ave. and W. Gaston Street

How Many Hides Has a Cow?

This may seem a foolish question.

Yet the area of automobile upholstery made from one cow's hide is about three times that of the whole hide.

How?

By splitting the hide into three sheets, and coating and embossing the "splits" in imitation of grain leather.

Coated split leather is therefore artificial leather much inferior to

DU PONT FABRIKOID REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. MOTOR QUALITY

which is scientifically made artificial leather based on a fabric much stronger and more uniform than the fleshy split, but coated and embossed in the same way.

The difference is all in favor of Fabrikoid, which is guaranteed superior to any coated split. Not affected by water, heat or cold. Several leading makers have adopted it. Any maker can furnish on your car if you order it so.

Send 50c for sample 18x25 inches. Enough to cover a chair seat. Mention this weekly and specify *Black Motor Quality Fabrikoid.*

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY
WILMINGTON
DEL.

Publication of the official zone newspaper.

The organization of women's clubs.

As a cleaning-up proposition bearing directly upon the health, the drying-room was, by long odds, most important. For, as Miss Beeks indicated, and as the death-list itself showed, the wet clothing was a prolific source of disease and death.

"When it is understood that the hospitals are filled mostly with cases of malaria and pneumonia, the latter due almost entirely to wearing damp or wet garments," said Miss Beeks, "it will be seen that, as an economic proposition alone, the simple provision of drying-rooms should have been made long ago, and that humanitarianism should not have been sacrificed for speed."

Miss Beeks also has the reputation of being the woman who brought the square meal to the canal. Her careful investigations revealed the fact that tho the government commissary cleared $37,000 the year previous, good food was not supplied. She established sweeping and life-saving changes.

Some enthusiastic dwellers on the zone have likened Miss Beeks to an angel bent upon a loving mission. Whatever the United States may do in the way of awarding honors, her work is a monument of the most distinguished kind.

CRUSOES FOR A MONTH

ABLE-SEAMEN JAMES P. COLLINS, of Chicago, and A. J. Dann, of Buffalo, found life on the Great Lakes lacked the spice of real adventure, the kind they had read in story-books, so they left the green waters of the inland seas and went to look for the genuine article on the broad blue. They found even more adventure than they expected, and now they are glad to be back on the Lakes. In less than a month they lived a story that gave them a pronounced distaste for the common variety of sea tales. It happened when they were sailing on the three-masted topsail schooner *Marie Ellen* along the coast of Dutch Borneo, and was described to a New York *World* reporter when they arrived a few days ago on the Italian liner *San Guglielmo.* To quote from *The World:*

The *Marie Ellen,* a stanch Glasgow-built craft, owned and navigated by Capt. Malcolm Lewis, was then trading in the Philippines. The crew comprised first and second mates, a bo's'n, sailmaker, cook, steward, and twelve seamen. She sailed from Manila, January 27, 1913, bound for Ilo-Ilo on Panay Island, at which port she arrived on the evening of the third day out. There the schooner discharged her cargo and loaded with lumber and sailed away on what proved to be her last voyage on January 3, heading for Zamboango on the island of Mindanao.

"We made Mindanao all right," said Collins, "and then went on to the Callabato River, in the same island, to ship more lumber. We left again on February 4 for Sulu, or Jolo Jolo Island. We were trading and loading all the time.

"It was early on the morning of February 6 when we ran into a heavy current, and on the evening of February 9 we found ourselves at La Ha Datu, in British

North Borneo. There we dropt anchor, and the skipper went ashore for provisions and a chart of the Celebes Sea which he obtained from the British resident officer.

"We sailed from La Ha Datu on the morning of February 10, intending to make our way back to Jolo Jolo, but we had drifted fully 200 miles out of our course. Late in the afternoon of the same day the wind began to freshen from the eastward and we stood on the port tack, intending to put about on the starboard tack at the end of the last watch. It was about two bells of this watch that we got orders from the skipper to close reef sails and heave to. The wind suddenly shifted, and a gale coming, we decided to run before it.

"About three bells of the middle watch, Hans Werdman, then in the 'lookout,' shouted 'breakers ahead,' and then came the quick command, and 'All hands on deck!' We tumbled out in a hurry, the first yelling for us not to mind our clothes. The sails were then all aflap and things were murky, with heavy seas and wind. We went bang on a reef, and over toppled the foremast, carrying the lookout to his death. The mainmast then too went by the board, smashing the port life-boat and bulwarks to splinters, and we skipped out of danger of the falling top hamper.

"The *Marie Ellen* rose and fell on the reef and began to break up. A Dutch sailor named Klaus shouted to us to get ashore as best we could. We tried to launch the starboard life-boat, but we gave up, for all saw this could not be done with the boat on the weather side of the ship and a monster sea running. It was each man for himself then, and Dann and I agreed to stick together and try to swim to the shore of a small island which was surrounded by the reef. Several of the crew had already gone overboard, and Dann and I followed, sticking close together, but swimming diagonally for the small island, which the other fellows tried to make straight ahead. They were swept away in the distance. We learned afterward that several of them struck the shore of another small island. We were pretty nearly all in when we struck the sand and fell down on the beach."

The men subsequently found that the island, which was utterly uninhabited, was known among the Malays as Poelau Boenjo.

"We slept on the beach that night," resumed Collins. "At daybreak we found our ship had disappeared, all but her wooden stern. We traveled all round the island beach, but found only our own tracks."

The two castaways then journeyed into the heart of the island and finally came to the conclusion that they were its sole inhabitants, with slim prospects of ever being rescued. There were signs, however, that the island had been recently visited by human beings. They found trees that had recently been cut down and several old fiber-woven mats. These mats the castaways appropriated for bedding.

"That matting was indeed a great gift," said Dann, "because we had nothing but our bare clothing. We had kicked off our shoes in the long swim. We used some of the matting for footwear, tying it on with strips torn from Collins's shirt. He was sorry for it afterward, for the sun burned

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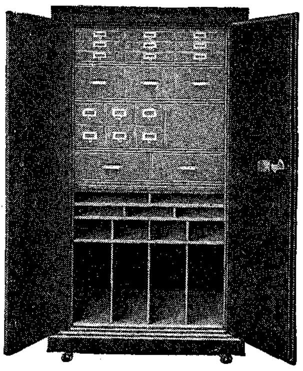

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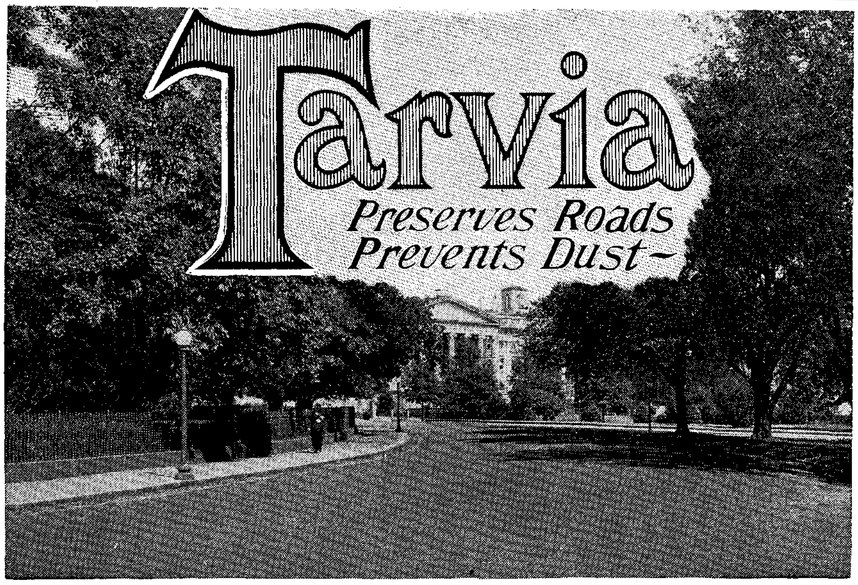

Road south front of White House, Washington, D. C., constructed with "Tarvia X". Showing U. S. Treasury Building

In front of the White House

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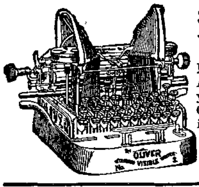

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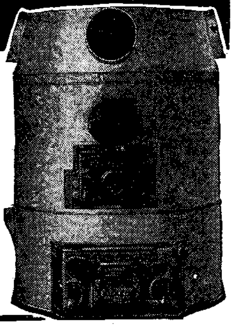

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his back and shoulders. We were all broke up for want of food and water, and Collins proposed that we dig for clams. We found plenty of shell-fish. But it was two days before we found a fresh-water spring.

"At night we heard snorting, and one morning we discovered that a small herd of wild hogs, or animals that resembled hogs, was roaming the island, living on roots and herbs, which abounded. But we saw no other animals, and we saw no birds of any kind. I grabbed up one of the pigs as it came out of the brush, but it attacked me with its sharp tusks. We never could corral one of them.

"We remained on that island for twenty days, as near as we could reckon, eating nothing but clams, mussels, and the like. We found a palatable tree-bark, which we chewed. It was pleasant tasting, and I guess it had nourishment in it too.

"In our explorations we discovered that the island surface in depress parts contained a lot of oil. In some parts of the island the pressure of a finger into the soil will start a little rivulet of thick brown oil."

After two weeks thus spent on the island they decided to watch the spot where they first had seen signs of timber-cutting. A second inspection of the place disclosed a crude timber chute leading from the upland to the beach. This inspired them with new hope. To proceed:

On the twenty-fourth day they were rejoiced to see smoke issuing from a point inland. They rushed to the spot and were confronted by half-naked Malays, several of whom raised spears as the two white men approached. The Malays proved to be wood-choppers, under the direction of a friendly chief named Haji Ali. They made known to him how they came to be on the island, and he offered them food, which was cooking over the fire, the smoke from which they had seen.

"Next day," said Collins, "the Malays carried us in their *sampans* to Tarakan, from which place the Dutch authorities allowed us to proceed forty-five miles up the river in the Dutch settlement launch *Sampit*, to Van Boeloengan, in Dutch Borneo. There we saw the Dutch controller, Mynheer Wier, and received from him permission to remain in Dutch Borneo for six months. But three months later a small steamer arrived and the Dutch officials arranged for us to be taken aboard and be transferred to the steamship *Royal Konackle Packeaart De Hann* for Singapore. Finally we got to Rangoon, where a Mr. Moorehead, the American Consul, arranged for our passage to Calcutta on the steamship *Edavanga*, of the British India Steam Navigation Company. In Calcutta we saw Mr. Smith, the American Consul-General, and he sent us on to Bombay. From there we got to Naples, Italy, and there got a chance to work our passage back to dear old United States aboard the *San Guglielmo*. It landed us here penniless."

Mayor Mitchel heard the story of the two castaways and then requested Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury to provide for the men and forward them to their homes.

"No more deep-water sailing for us; we are going to stick to the big lakes hereafter," said Collins.

THE GENIUS OF THE FEDERAL LEAGUE

"IT was a case of hustle, fight, hustle, and fight," is the way James A. Gilmore sums up the story of how the Federal Baseball League crowded in. Mr. Gilmore ought to know exactly what he is talking about, because it was his genius as an organizer that put life into the Federal League. Giant industrial combinations have been set going by similar financial astuteness, if we are to take the New York *Evening World's* word for it. The Federal League was just about to peter out when he took hold of it. How he applied the hookworm serum to the organization is a story of big sporting business. As we read:

> Before leaving for Chicago, after placing a club in Brooklyn—a feat that took but eight days—Mr. Gilmore said that the Federal League had won its fight against organized ball and the public must now decide whether the new circuit should succeed or fail.
>
> The real growth of the Federal League began last July, when James A. Gilmore assumed charge. At this time the Pittsburg club didn't have enough money to hire ticket-takers. The Chicago team was in financial difficulties. The club owners in desperation called on their friend, Jimmy Gilmore, president of a Chicago iron company, and who already had a big reputation as an organizer, for advice.
>
> Young Jimmy Gilmore startled his callers by saying he would take charge of their club and league. Long a baseball fan himself, Mr. Gilmore saw the possibilities of the new league and he quickly got busy. He first mapped out a campaign against organized ball, the supreme body in baseball.
>
> The iron president practically neglected his business for the coming baseball war. To make sure of his ground, he employed the best counsel obtainable in Chicago, and had the legality of the reserve clause in players' contracts thoroughly examined. His lawyers told him that players could be engaged when only held by their reserve clauses to organized ball. With this as a weapon, President Gilmore began firing off his guns against the opposition.
>
> But players cost money and the young league at that time badly needed money, and lots of it. So the Chicago promoter began a hurried pursuit of capital that was soon to bear fruit.
>
> Aside from his financial ability, Mr. Gilmore is what successful business men call a good "mixer." He has the faculty of making friends easily and keeping them. It has been one of Mr. Gilmore's mottoes to stay near big money by cultivating the acquaintance of influential men. He had hosts of friends, and he called them by their first names. Finley Shepard, Helen Gould's husband, is "Shep" to his pal Gilmore. President Gilmore is "Jimmy" to his old clubmate. It was the same way for many other leading men throughout the country.
>
> As said before, Gilmore required money for his new league. He soon lined up his friends on the subject. The first one he tackled was Charles Weeghman, a young

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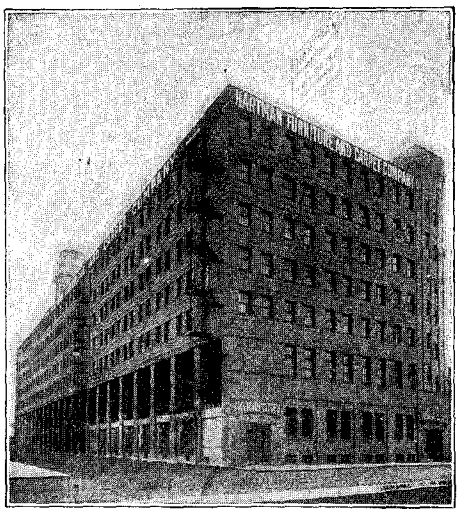

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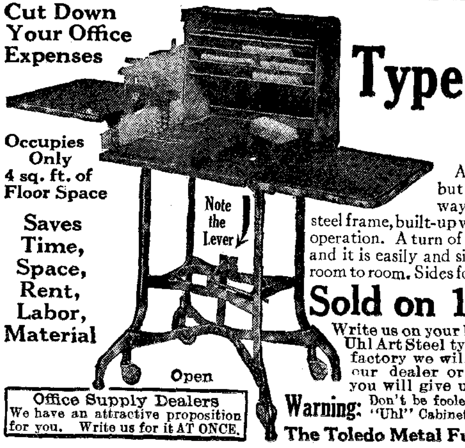

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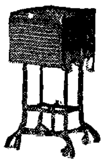

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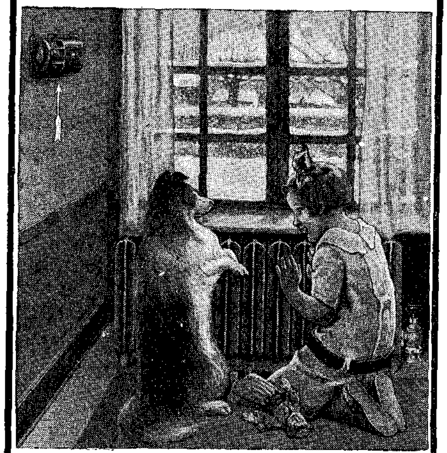

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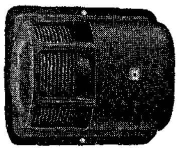

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Chicago millionaire and owner of twelve quick-lunch restaurants and two moving-picture theaters. It so happened that Mr. Weeghman for some time had wanted to buy a baseball club. In 1911 he tried to purchase the St. Louis Nationals. President Gilmore unfolded his plan to Weeghman, and it was accepted.

After much deliberating Mr. Weeghman agreed to finance the Chicago club. Charles Weeghman ever since has been a prime mover in the new project, and his Windy City friends say he has so far advanced $110,000 to the Federal League.

With this accomplished, the busy Mr. Gilmore transferred his activities to St. Louis. After more manipulating, Otto Stifel, a rich brewer, volunteered to back a St. Louis club. Things were now breaking nicely for the Chicago promoter. Further dickering landed big money support for Kansas City. The next performance was the roping of capitalists in Indianapolis for a local team.

The Pittsburg club was jacked up in its finances about this time and a team in Buffalo established. With more money to work on, the hustling leader began weaning players away from the two major leagues. Almost every day additional players were captured, caught by the bait of larger salaries.

Mr. Gilmore was the chief manipulator of the deal that made Joe Tinker manager of the Chicago Federals, and after this move players began jumping to the outlaw organization by the score. The Tinker deal convinced capitalists that the league had possibilities. To resume:

While President Gilmore's financial transactions were successful he was wise enough to see the need of a competent baseball authority, a man no league or club can safely dispense with. The young Westerner looked the situation over and grabbed Ned Hanlon, the former Dodger manager, who knows the diamond game all the way from club-house to the bench. Veteran Ned advised Gilmore to locate in New York. "Get right in their front yard," suggested the cagy Hanlon, referring to the enemy, organized baseball.

Mr. Gilmore selected Washington Park as the logical place and secured a three-months' option on the property. But the Federals' leader experienced trouble enlisting the proper local capital. Failure seemed imminent. As an alternative he planned a club in Toronto. Finally the Washington Park option had but two weeks to run, and here comes the best story of Gilmore's manipulations. Through mutual friends in Toronto, on February 5, he met Robert B. Ward, a millionaire baker of New Rochelle. Mr. Ward became interested in Gilmore's proposition to place a Federal team in New York and he agreed to meet him in this city.

President Gilmore and his associates paid a flying trip to this city to arrange the deal. The least false move would spell disaster, and all plans were kept a secret. President Gilmore threw local reporters clean off the trail, and he introduced a very apt tongue for telling fibs about his Toronto club. Day after day he spread untrue reports, and scores of New York newspaper writers will admit that as a

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ROYAL CHAIR CO., STURGIS, MICH.

fabricator J. A. Gilmore is a champion. But nevertheless the Feds' leader did what he came to do—place a team here. Within seven days Mr. Ward agreed to finance a Brooklyn club, and all details were worked out. The actual signing of the lease was only made two hours before the official announcement. President Gilmore, very happy at the outcome, admitted that the Brooklyn deal had some class.

From his office in the Old Colony Building in Chicago, James Gilmore was compelled to make three trips to Toronto, two to Kansas City, one to Pittsburg and St. Louis, two to Buffalo, and three to New York. Meanwhile he had hundreds of conferences day and night with capitalists and players. A great deal of his work had to be clouded in mystery, so that the opposition might not be forewarned. But the "Chief" of the Outlaws regarded this activity and worry as mere sport. He is a real live wire and is never so happy as when in motion.

James A. Gilmore, who has put the Federal League on its feet, is thirty-six years old, married, stands over six feet, weighs about 190 pounds, and is a fine specimen of a big, raw-boned Westerner.

SNOBS AMONG THE LOWLY

THE underworked rich are not the only people in this country who are open to the charge of snobbery, if we are to believe a writer for the New York *Sun*. A very large percentage of the industrious poor are in need of about as much Jeffersonian democracy as the aristocrats and would-be aristocrats. It would seem, from what the *Sun* reporter says, that some people can not get too poor to be snobs. The snob is one who makes a bluff at gentility, and the woods are full of him—and her. The reporter rambled about the city of New York for most of his impressions, and here are some of his observations:

> You wouldn't think to look at them that the newsboys who yell out their extras are snobs, but they are. Notice the way they pick their customers. You would imagine a cent from one man was as good as a cent from another, but it doesn't seem to be with them. When one of them sells a paper to a woman who obviously hails from Millionaire Row the newsboy chortles in his glory and yells to a brother boy: "Chee, see the swell dame what bought me poiper?" I have noticed during my observations a woman who evidently came from the lower East Side. She asked for a certain paper. The boy didn't have it.
>
> "Don't bother me," he told her. That's where he showed his snobbishness.
>
> Take the bootblacks. They make a grand to-do when a man with a top hat who has just got a splotch of mud thrown on his shoes by a passing automobile steps up and puts his foot on the little box. They don't give a continental for the tip he's likely to throw at them. It is the class they are shining for that tickles them. They are in the list with the small salesman who unexpectedly finds the King of England buying a handkerchief of him. He immediately wants to put on such a

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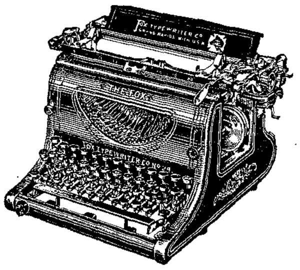
IF YOU CAN'T REDUCE YOUR COST OF LIVING
YOU MUST INCREASE YOUR INCOME



Is your present income sufficient to meet your every-day expenses and leave you at least a small margin to put away for that "rainy day" that is so sure to come?

If it is not, then what are you doing about it to better the condition?

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If we do not already have a local representative, we will let you have an absolutely new, latest model, visible typewriter at our regular wholesale price. This will give you a typewriter for your own use and to use as an occasional sample to show. You can pay us for it in small monthly installments.

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FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY
3204-3214 Front Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

From The Literary Digest for April 4
Name..
Address..................., ...

GARDEN TALKS

When the Cadwaladers bought a plot and set upon it an expensive stucco house, we all hoped that their landscape work would be in harmony with the well-ordered and conservative estates which border our avenue.

Knowing Aunt Ellen to be one of our best women gardeners, Mrs. Cadwalader brought over for her inspection a pencil sketch of the proposed arrangement of their grounds. It showed a broad lawn, from which were carved at frequent intervals, flower beds in stars, crescents, anchors and circles, with here and there a few shrubs sprinkled in. When Aunt Ellen saw this, she sniffed and exclaimed: "It is utterly horrible!" Then she came into the house and wrote out these principles, for Mrs. Cadwalader, which are helpful alike to all those who are interested in lawns:

"First, plan the lawn as you would a painting. Remember that 'the creation of a beautiful lawn is the work of an artist.' It should be 'the foreground of a nature picture.'

"The lawn has been also termed 'the heart of the garden.' Keep its centre open. Let its smooth green carpet carry your vision uninterruptedly across to irregular outlines of shrubbery or old-fashioned flowers. Avoid geometrical flower beds. They disfigure the lawn and prevent its being what it should be—a unit. Let your grass run into little sequestered nooks or bays, concealing mysteries of the garden—the parts we do not see till we come to them. Vistas should be carefully studied. At no spot on the lawn should you be able to see the entire carpet of grass.

"Having planned the lawn, build it right. The ancient story about the perfection of lawns in England being due to five centuries of rolling and sheep pasturage is a popular fallacy. Beautiful turf can be obtained in most parts of the United States within a few years' time, provided the right care be given to all details.

"Proper soil, pure seed, correct fertilizing, and frequent rollings are fundamentals of a good turf. Start your new lawn upon the foundation of at least one foot of good, rich soil. For immediate results you can turf, but for the best permanent results seeding is preferable. When your lawn is established, feed it with top dressings of real soil foods. When you begin to mow, don't cut too close—not less than two inches in hot weather. Be sure your lawn equipment includes an efficient roller, a first class mower, weeding tools, border shears, rakes and hose for watering. Later I will give you suggestions for the lawn's background."

GARDEN
DEPARTMENT **The Literary Digest**

Grow Your Own Vegetables
Cut down your living expenses. You'll be astonished how healthful it is to cultivate a garden, and how *easy* if you use
Planet Jr Garden Tools
Adapted to almost all garden uses. No. 4 opens furrows, plants, covers, and marks next row in one operation.
FREE An instructive 72-page catalogue. Send postal for it today.
S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1205 D, Philadelphia

label as "Salesman extraordinary to the King."

A few years ago one organ-grinder pulled off this snob stunt. It was in the days when Sousa's "Washington Post March" was popular, and he stood on a corner grinding it out. Along came John Philip himself, and not liking the time in which the tune was played seized the crank and showed the organ-grinder how fast to turn it in order to render the march effective. Then he went on his way. Returning later he discovered a large crowd around the street organ and a big notice inked on cardboard: "'The Washington Post March' as played on this organ by John Philip Sousa, the composer."

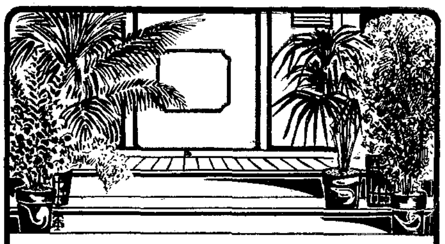
Have a look at the street fakers. Look at any of them, don't just pick out one; they are all alike. They have the jumping toys and somersaulting things on the walks; they have telephones they'll sell for a nickel; they have fruit; they have glass diamonds, 10, 20, and 30 cents a throw; they have the very latest things in science before those things get to the stores; they have everything imaginable under the sun—but they are all alike. Let a crowd of men who look as if they haven't a cent in their clothes get near them and they'll shoo them away as if they were plague-stricken.

"Don't touch!" they yell, just because they who own these things and are so much richer think they can't sell them to those other men.

But let a man who looks as if he'd just left his Wall Street office come along and stand there, hypnotized by the goods, and they will break their necks trying to get him to examine what they have to offer. He can handle the toys all he wants to; he can press holes in the bananas without having the vender tell him to press on the cocoanuts instead; he can take a try at the telephone; he can do anything he wants to. He looks rich. Notice the faker while he is there. He's all grins; he is being patronized by the upper crust; he is a little bit better and bigger than the next man to be chased away by the club-swinging cop.

And speaking of policemen. I've noticed the snob in the ranks. Perhaps it was unintentional, but right there at the bridge I had a chance to see the spirit.

Wagons, trucks, and autos were coming pretty thick. The man in uniform would hold up a hand when the crowd on the sidewalk got too bulky and the vehicles would have to stop. That's the traffic law.



House and Porch Plants From Their Native Home
Palms, ferns and most foliage and decorative plants are native to tropical and semi-tropical countries. Many of the most desirable can be propagated to advantage only under the climatic conditions in which they were found.
These splendid plants may be enjoyed in almost every part of the world, however, when a few simple rules are observed. They have no rivals as decorative plants and yield a world of pleasure.
Palms and Ferns are at Home in the Royal Palm Nurseries
Palms are a leading specialty at these great international supply nurseries; ferns are given scarcely less attention, and tropical foliage and decorative plants are grown in vast numbers and endless variety. Here these plants are at their best.
Royal Palm Nurseries catalog describes fully all the good Palms and Cycads, Ferns and Selaginellas, and Tropical Foliage and Decorative Plants. The book tells the best kinds for every purpose and gives much other helpful information. Free—write for it.
REASONER BROS.
172 Benedict Ave., ONECO, FLORIDA

6 EVERBLOOMING ROSES 25¢
Including a genuine plant of the wonderful new
CLIMBER, "COUNT ZEPPELIN"
An Unsurpassed Climbing Rose—Better Than Crimson Rambler
Brilliant rose-colored flowers, in immense trusses. Cupped form, double. The other five are: **Antoine Rivoire,** rosy flesh on yellow ground; **Wellesley,** silvery pink; **Mlle. F. Kruger,** copper-yellow; **Mrs. Ben R. Cant,** deep red; **Rhea Reid,** cherry-rose. The six, all strong plants on own roots, postpaid for **25 cents.** Will bloom this summer.
30 BEAUTIFUL PLANTS FOR $1.00
6 Chrysanthemums..25c. 6 Best Carnations...25c.
6 Bedding Lantanas..25c. 6 Ferns, all different..25c.
We will send any one of these splendid collections on receipt of 25 cents; or the entire four collections and the 6 Roses named above, 30 plants in all, **for only $1.00.** We pay all postage and guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Our 1914 Catalogue **FREE TO ALL.** *Write for it to-day.*
GEO. H. MELLEN CO., Box 924 Springfield, Ohio

HORSFORD'S Cold Weather Plants and Flower Seeds that Grow
Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Wild Flowers, Hardy Ferns, Lilies, etc.—for sun and for shade. Raised in the rigorous climate of Vermont. Will thrive in the cold north or the sunny south. Get our new catalog before placing your spring orders—we have just what you need. Write today.
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Plant the TAPE
It's the Scientific Way
Make Vegetable Gardening Easy
Just unwind American Seedtape from spool and plant as directed. Selected seeds, properly spaced inside paper tape and fastened with glue fertilizer, insures a quick, sturdy growth, because the paper attracts moisture to the already fertilized seed. Sprouts much earlier than seeds planted in soil. Proper spacing means no seed wasted—no thinning out. You save time and back-breaking labor.
Send ONE DOLLAR for 50 ft. each of White and Red Radish, Boston and Curly Lettuce, Onion, Spinach, Beet, Turnip, Carrot and Cabbage Seeds. 500 ft. in all. Correct planting instructions in each package. Send the dollar now. NO AGENTS.
THE AMERICAN SEEDTAPE CO.
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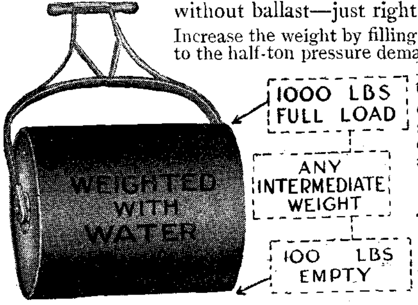

"ANY-WEIGHT" WATER-BALLAST-ROLLERS | MAKE BEAUTIFUL LAWNS
A lawn results from frequently rolling a patch of grass with machines of the many weights it demands in its various moods. One fixed weight roller is incompetent—a dozen impossible—the "ANY-WEIGHT" a positive necessity.
This, with its acetylene welded hollow steel shell, weighs 100 lbs. without ballast—just right for wet Spring lawn.
Increase the weight by filling hollow shell with water, drop by drop if you wish, to the half-ton pressure demanded by dry Summer lawn, drives or tennis court.
It's filled or emptied in a jiffy—the machine fits the job; the price any pocket book.
One or two sections of hardened and rust proofed steel—roller bearings—steel handles—adjustable counterpoise weights if ordered. Fills and empties at either end of drum near its end, without upending.
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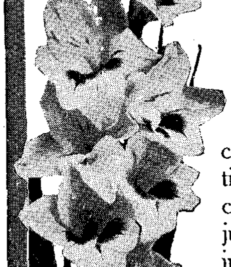
WILDER-STRONG IMPLEMENT CO.
Monroe, Mich. Box 16
Valuable treatise on Care of Lawns for 10c in stamps

A Garden Full of Gladioli for $1.00



The Gladioli is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown because it blooms continuously when it is cut and put in water, just as well as when in the ground.

There is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower, for the simple reason that it is as easy to grow as the potato.

You can have them in bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **75 Bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladioli kingdom.

Last year we sold 150.000 of the bulbs and have received hundreds of testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW

so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions with every package.

Write, or call at our store, mention "Literary Digest," and secure this splendid collection of Gladioli Bulbs for **only $1.00**, prepaid to your home, anywhere in the United States, with our **1914 Catalogue.**

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6 Hardy Everblooming Roses On their own roots. ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER 25c

Sent to any address post-paid;
guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

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Etoile de France, Dazzling Crimson
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Etoile de Lyon, Golden Yellow
Bessie Brown, Delicate Blush
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6	Carnations, the "Divine Flower," all colors,	25c.
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3	Flowering Cannas - - - -	25c.
3	Choice Double Dahlias, - - -	25c.
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THE STANDARD INOCULATION
FARMOGERM
HIGH BRED NITROGEN-GATHERING BACTERIA for CLOVERS, ALFALFA, BEANS, and OTHER LEGUMES

A NOTE OF WARNING

to the small grain planter:—Wheat, oats, and barley are wearing out your soils and leaving only the stubble behind in return. We can tell you how to make stubble richer than manure. This will make money for you. Corn is a voracious feeder. Learn how to satisfy this appetite at the least expense of time and money. If you use fertilizer, let us tell you how you can use twice as much at the same expense; also we can inform you how you can grow big crops without lime. If you are short of manure, we can give you a plan to get organic matter at least expense.

We can tell you if your soil is acid. If acid, we may aid you to correct it without lime. All these things we have done for others and can do for you. Write us for free booklet No. 73.

Intelligent, Progressive Representatives Wanted

EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM CO.
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Naturally, sometimes some one would start to cross the road the instant the policeman let the wagons move on again. I saw a woman do this; a woman who was down and out, but who might have been just as good a soul as the next one. The policeman got hold of her arm and pulled her out of the way.

I thought at the moment it was a splendid thing to do; but the next time he signaled the vehicles to advance another woman was caught in the same fix. She was different. Her clothes were of the best make and of the finest goods, and she had a purse on a long chain slung over her arm. Did the policeman pull her across? He did not. He ran to her and took her carefully by the arm, holding up his hand for traffic to stop while they crossed the road.

Of course it was gallantry; these men aren't allowed to discriminate. But why didn't he do the same thing for the poorly drest woman? Because he had the spirit of the snob with him.

The world honors the man who is just himself; that is, who isn't any better than his fellows in the way he views life. And this honor is paid because such a man really is better than his fellows. For proof of this take a look at the papers and see what was written in praise of Chief Walsh, who lost his life in the Equitable fire.

He was with a handful of men from the ranks when danger threatened. What he did and said then were things worthy to be commemorated. Instead of taking the lead in a retreat and leaving the men who were at the bottom of the department-ladder, so to speak, to their fate, he cried: "Beat it, boys; I can take care of myself." If he'd been a snob he would have made his getaway ahead of the men, just to show he was chief. He lost his life, but he showed how a man acts when he isn't a snob.

The reporter once studied the snobbish spirit in a restaurant, and here are his findings, also some other observations:

One man near the door kept his hat on and showed his character by the way he wore it. He made about $10 a week somewhere driving a truck. I sat at the same table with him, and I took my hat off. I've learned to keep my hair well brushed and my face and clothes looking clean. You'd think I earned twenty-five or thirty, wouldn't you?

Well, the waiter sized us up. I could read what was in his mind. The other man had given his order before I sat down. But the waiter served mine first. I got a glass of water first; I got everything I wanted. When the waiter put the other man's knife, fork, and spoon down he pushed them into him. He waited on him passably well, understand, but he showed him he didn't think he was as good as I.

"Were you going to tip the waiter?" I asked the man.

"I always hand over a tip," he told me.

"Well, don't tip this one," I advised. "He has no use for you. He's giving me the best of it because—you'll pardon me, I know—because I seem to have more money than you. He's a brand of snob, and should be snubbed."

Neither of us tipped him. But the waiter was not the only snob in the place.

"CALCIUM-HUMUS"
(GRASS-GROWER)
NATURE'S SOIL IMPROVER
TRADE MARK

Those who want bright, thick, velvety lawns; or golf courses and putting greens which will stand the hard usage—all who have difficult grass-growing problems to solve—have long realized that the most desirable invigorator would be a proper combination of

Lime and Humus

for lightening clay soils and sweetening sour ones—for increasing the vigor and brightness of the grass while decreasing the growth of weeds.

for enabling clay soils to absorb and hold moisture and warmth; for overcoming the lack of moisture of light sandy soils and tendency of such lawns to burn out quickly.

The right combination of these ideal grass invigorators has never seemed possible, until the recent discovery at Pope's Creek, Maryland, of a *wonderful deposit of naturally combined*

"CALCIUM-HUMUS"

as we have called this natural grass invigorator. Analyses by the most disinterested authorities indicate that nature has done here—probably over a period of thousands of years—what man has unsuccessfully attempted again and again.

HUMUS—that first essential to plant life; and **CALCIUM** are combined here in their most efficient proportions. On this property was grass of remarkable luxuriance and beauty—similar to the Kentucky blue grass—while for miles around there were no lawns of this highly satisfactory character. It was this fact that first indicated the treasure under ground—the rare natural combination of **"CALCIUM-HUMUS."**

Throughout the East and wherever soils are deficient in limestone; along the Coast and wherever light, sandy soils predominate; in the clay districts and wherever friability and warmth of soil are lacking, "CALCIUM-HUMUS" is first aid to the lover of fine lawns, flower beds, etc.

It costs only half as much as the average lawn dressing—requires only a ton to the acre for good results on the average lawn—is *odorless* and easy to apply, and of lasting benefit to all vegetation; but particularly grasses.

"CALCIUM-HUMUS" is not "just another fertilizer"—rather a soil stimulant which makes active and effective those elements of plant life found in every soil.

Be fair to your lawn. Write today for Booklet "L," describing and giving prices on this wonderful new product of nature. Name your dealer or seedsman and we will see that you are supplied at minimized cost for carriage.

MARYLAND CALCIUM-HUMUS CO.
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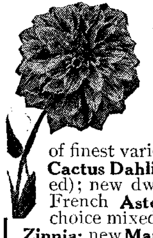
PHILADELPHIA
Natural Deposits, Pope's Creek, Md.

A dollar's worth of Seeds and Helpful Catalog 25¢



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Sent prepaid for 25c (send stamps or coin).
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NO TANK
NO FAN
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This Novo Suction and Force Pump is made in 16 sizes with capacities of from 300 to 10,000 gals. per hour. It is mounted on a channel steel base and direct-connected to Novo Engines of from 1 to 10 horse-power; the "engines for every purpose."

Send for the Novo Book
"Reliable Power"

It's a valuable guide in selecting the right pumping outfit. Free when requested on your business letterhead.

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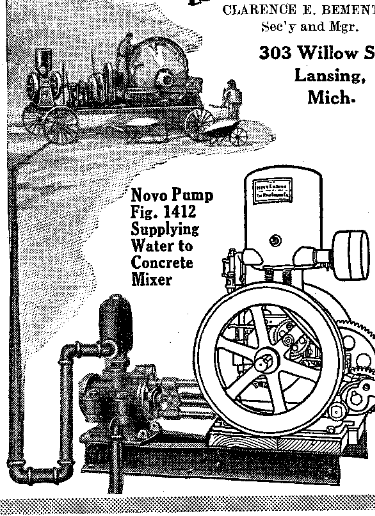

YOU CAN SLEEP after sunrise, on your sleeping porch or camping, if you wear a B. K. B. It fits comfortably over the eyes, will not fall off, and induces as well as prolongs sleep. Sent postpaid for 25 cents.
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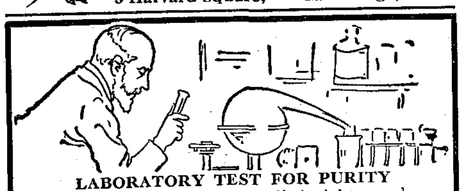


LABORATORY TEST FOR PURITY
Pure Italian Olive Oil in small air-tight capsules
HANDY FOR DESK OR HOME
Olive Oil Grape
24 for 25c—100 for $1.00. Literature free upon application
GRAPE CAPSULE CO., 110 Fulton St., New York
Makers of Ricinol-Grape Castor Oil

A couple of women were sitting near me. I could not help hearing what they were talking about. They were going to attend a reception. One said she hadn't intended going until she heard that Mrs. Some-one was to be there, then she'd changed her mind. It would be splendid, she said, to have it known that she was in the same place as she.

"Folk may see my name with hers in the papers," she said.

The other woman was in doubt as to whether or not she should wear a certain dress at the reception, just because she had already been to one reception in it and some of those who saw her there then might be present on this occasion.

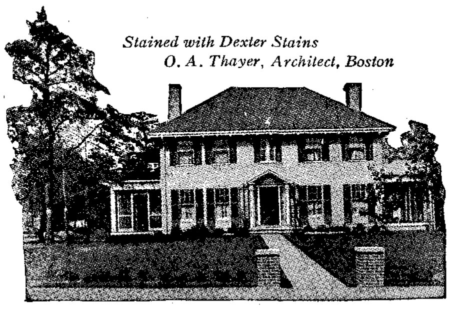
Ever notice street-car conductors? Let a woman who has about five cents to her name stop the car and get on, and the conductor—or 90 per cent. of them—will wait on the back platform as still as an Egyptian mummy. They don't think of helping her. But watch him when a richly gowned woman gets on. They take her under the arm-pits and deliberately derrick her up. Snobs!

Even the animals are getting the habit. In the public zoological gardens snobbishness is to be seen not only among the human onlookers, but among the animals themselves. The lion realizes he is the king of beasts. The other day when a crazy man tried to open the lion's cage and take Leo to the Waldorf for a square meal, this same Leo backed up. He wouldn't have anything to do with the man; he is the king of beasts. In the primate-house Susie, the monkey which Professor Garner presented, holds aloof from her kind. She has been known, it is reported, to speak so that a human can understand her. And so she's a snob.

A PATHETIC PICTURE OF THE CZAR

A BETTER understanding of the Czar of Russia might not make his enemies hate him any less as a czar, but it probably would soften their feelings toward him as a man. If we are to believe what the late Count Vassili says in his "Behind the Veil of the Russian Court" (John Lane Company), Nicholas II. is really to be pitied. It would seem that he is not only a man of serious natural limitations, but one who never had much better opportunities to become a man of culture and broad sympathies than some of the downtrodden Jew and Slav peasants whose cause receives wider notice. Count Vassili kept a diary from the time of the Crimean War to his death, a few months ago, and the book is made up of anecdotal chapters from his long personal record. The publishers do not vouch for the accuracy of the Count's stories about the Russian royal family; they print them for what they are worth, and place the responsibility upon the dead author. Here is Vassili's sketch of Nicholas:

When the present Czar of all the Russias ascended the throne he was absolutely unknown to the public. Unfortunately, he is almost as unknown at the present day,



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It is easy to select from the many artistic colors of Dexter Stains just the shades required to produce perfect harmony in the color scheme and a natural effect.

Dexter Brothers English Shingle Stains

Preserve and beautify the wood, bringing out the full effect of the grain and retaining the natural surface. Only best English ground pigments are used—the colors cannot fade. Let us send you Booklet A and 22 stained miniature shingles.

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Also makers of DEXTROLITE, the WHITE ENAMEL which does NOT TURN YELLOW

AGENTS: Asam Bros., Inc., Philadelphia; F. H. McDonald, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; R. McC. Bullington & Co., Richmond; Shevlin-Carpenter Lumber Co., Minneapolis and St. Paul; Hoffschlaeger Co., Honolulu; and DEALERS.

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TANGO Hesitation, Argentine, & All New Dances

You can now quickly, easily learn, **in your own home,** to dance the **Tango, Argentine, Castle Walk, Hesitation Waltz, Dream Waltz,** and other popular new dances. The new book, **"The Modern Dances,"** by Caroline Walker, gives authentic, plain instructions, correct diagrams and beautiful illustrations, especially posed by experts. **Anyone can learn.**

The Only Successful Method of Home-Instruction recognized by Society and Professionals superior to ordinary class or private instruction. Chicago Tribune says: "In 'The Modern Dances,' the movements are clearly set forth and are aided with photographs so that **anyone** can easily master the steps." First two editions exhausted in one month. Third edition now ready. Better than ten dollars worth of private lessons, and costs **Only One Dollar** On Sale at best book and music stores everywhere; or send dollar direct to publishers for beautifully bound copy, postpaid. **Money-back guarantee. Order today.**

SAUL BROS., Pubrs., Dept. 43
626 Federal St., Chicago, Ill.

The MODERN DANCES

Roof Leak?
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED
The Celebrated Roof Paint
Will add ten years to the life of any roof, old or new—tin, shingle or felt.
Sure relief for all roof trouble

Roof Leak stops leaks and absolutely prevents rust, decay or warping. Is not affected by heat, brine, cold or acid. Does not crack in winter or soften in summer. Highly fireproof.

Roof Leak is a rubber-like liquid cement that affords the utmost protection, can be easily applied to any roof and is the best investment the owner of any new or old roof can make.

If you are interested we will gladly send you a full half pint prepaid to your door by parcel post—choice of Black, Maroon, Olive or Moss Green. This sample will enable you to make a thoroughly practical test and will be sent together with booklet and color card upon receipt of ten cents, coin or stamps.

Elliott Varnish Company
710 S. Kolmer Avenue Chicago
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Brantford, Ontario, Canadian Manufacturers

altho nearly twenty years have elapsed since he succeeded his father. Nicholas II. is one of those timid, weak natures who nevertheless like to assert themselves at certain moments in matters utterly without importance, but which, to their eyes, appear to be vital ones. His mind is as small as his person; he sees the biggest events go by without being touched, or being even aware of their great or tragic sides.

His education has been neglected, and he was brought up as befitted an officer in the Guards, not as the heir to a mighty Empire. For a number of years after he had emerged from his teens he was treated as a little boy, and not allowed the least atom of independence. The Empress had studiously kept her children in the background, and her sons hardly ever went out of the schoolroom. When Nicholas was about fifteen he was given a tutor in the person of General Danilovitch, a most respectable man, but a nonentity, and not even a personage belonging to the upper ten, or possest of manners or education in the social sense of the word. He was of that class of people who eat with the knife, and tho he did not communicate this peculiarity to his Imperial pupil, yet he did not teach him those small conventions which distinguish gentlemen-born from gentlemen by reason of their official position, which latter are but too often found in Russia.

The instruction which the young Grand Duke received differed in no way from that given to cadets in military schools; he was taught obedience and submission to the will of his parents, but he was not prepared for the high position in which he found himself placed quite unexpectedly. Such a contingency had never been catered for by those responsible for his training.

The comparatively early age at which the Emperor Alexander III. died had excluded, during his lifetime, any thought of the possibility of his succession becoming open for years to come. The instruction of his children had been conducted slowly, and instead of fostering the development of their minds, it had been kept back as much as possible by their teachers. The Czarevitch lived in two small rooms—those which he was later on to inhabit for the first months that followed upon his marriage—in the Anitchkov Palace, and he stood always in considerable awe of his parents, perhaps more of his mother than of his father. He had no companions, no friends; he had no love of reading, no artistic tastes, no interest in anything—not even in military matters.

When he was eighteen years old he entered the regiment of the Hussars of the Guard quartered at Tsarskoe Selo, and that was his first step toward independence. But he was not given as attendants people able to lead him into a path such as that which usually opens before the heir of a crown. He made some friends for himself among the youngest officers of his regiment, and it must be owned these friends were for the most part nonentities, with no ideas beyond eating and drinking and making merry; not one of them could either advise him or be of any use to him.

The first time he was called upon to assert himself was during his journey round the world, after his majority. He then began to realize the advantages of his position, tho I doubt very much whether he

(*Continued on page* 789)

Weighing the Cost

A few pounds of Prevention outweigh tons of Neglect

YOU hear the fire alarm, with thousands of other people, and a little thrill of terror shakes you lest it be **your home.**

But you are fortunate — it chances this time to be your neighbor's instead of your own.

After the thrill has passed, do you ask yourself **why you should continue to gamble with fate,** staking your home against the trifling cost of protection?

Consider the time and the love you have spent, aside from the actual cash outlay, in creating the **sentiment of home** which hovers over your hearthstone.

Nothing in the world could compensate you for its loss.

Nothing could **ever** compensate you for the loss or injury of a single member of your household through fire.

Yet the risk is constant.

And **the cost of protection,** as it has been recognized by the best authorities and most careful investigators in the country, **is the cost of a few Pyrene fire extinguishers.**

Pyrene is scientific, common-sense protection. Immediately on contact with heat the liquid is turned into a heavy gas-blanket which instantly chokes the flames.

If the fire is between partitions, or between floors, this gas blanket **crawls quickly to the flame and unerringly smothers it.**

Used by leading transportation lines, electric and manufacturing concerns everywhere. Write for "The Vital Five Minutes," free. Or ask your hardware merchant for the Pyrene Extinguisher. Weight 5 lbs., 14 in. long, 3 in. diameter.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 1358 Broadway, N. Y.

Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters

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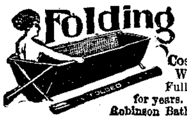
You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the
Ristey Tent-Couch
A tent and couch in one for two people

Patented July 1908

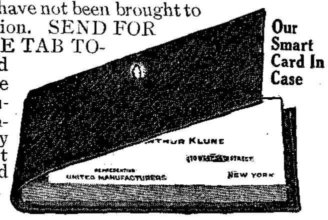
Folded Weighs 50 lbs.

Couch is 16 inches from the ground

Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. For campers it means no more sleeping on the ground—no cots to carry—no floor to make. Room beneath affords protection for trappings and provisions. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting booklet.
Ristey Tent-Couch Co., 2207 East Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.



Folding BATH TUB
Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co., 124 Vance Street. Toledo, O.



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The card is not perforated. You will never cease to wonder at its perfection and delight in its attractiveness. Men and concerns of quality use these cards exclusively. You haven't used them because they have not been brought to your attention. SEND FOR A SAMPLE TAB TODAY and detach the cards. Beautifully engraved, they are the best the world affords in cards.

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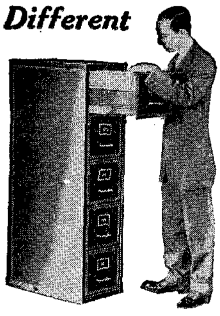

These steel sections, finished in their beautiful olive green enamel are an ornament to any office. *But* it is the ease of operation, the increased *filing capacity, and unique construction that* has produced the tremendous sale.

The business man looks for more than beauty. He looks for ***durability*** to save depreciation; ***compactness*** to save floor space and rent; ***ease of operation*** to increase the efficiency of his help. He gets the most for his money, that's why he buys B-V Cabinets direct from factory.

Let us tell you more about this remarkable filing system. *Ask for catalog.*

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The Literary Digest

INVESTORS

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

RECENTLY QUOTED PRICES, EARNINGS, DIVIDEND RATES, AND INVESTMENT YIELDS OF FAMILIAR RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

IN the following table the reader will find a list of better-known railway and industrial stocks now dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, with the high and low prices for the same during the present year, the high and low prices for the past thirteen years, the percentage of earnings last year on the outstanding stock the percentage of earnings on the stock thus far for the current year, the present dividend rate, and the income values of these stocks at late quotations. The table is condensed from *The Odd Lot Review*, which says "all statements herein are obtained from official and other sources which we regard as reliable."

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange	Quotations for Current Yr. to Mar. 21		Quotations from Jan. 1, 1900, to Dec. 31, '13		*Earned last Year*	*Known Earnings for Current Year*	*Dividend Rate*	*Income Value at last Quotation, about*
Railroads	*High*	*Low*	*High*	*Low*	%	%		
Atch., Top. & S. Fe Ry.	100⅜	93¼	125⅜	18⅝	8.6	9.1	6	6.14
Atlantic Coast Line	126	116	170	53	11.7	8.8	7	5.76
Balt. & Ohio R.R.	98⅜	87⅜	125⅛	55¼	7.22	7.4	6	6.59
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	94¼	87½	94⅞	26¾	9.2	....	6	6.49
Canadian Pacific Ry	220½	203⅝	283	84¾	19.6	16.5	10	4.81
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry	68	50¾	92	23¼	5.3	6.6	4	7.40
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry	107⅛	95¾	199⅝	93½	8.6	9.9	5	5.01
Chi. & Northwn. Ry	136⅞	128	271	123	9.9	10.2	7	5.22
Delaware & Hud. Co	159½	148	240¾	105	13.0	....	9	6.00
Del., Lack. & Westn. R.R.	405	388	680	171½	33.2	....	20	2.51
Denver & Rio Gr. R.R., Pref	31¼	19¾	103¼	23	2.9	3.1	..	....
Erie R.R. Co., 1st Pref	49¾	42¾	85½	24⅜	14.0	....	..	....
Great Northern Pref	134¾	125¼	348	107½	11.7	12.8	7	5.46
Illinois Cent. R.R. Co	115	107	184½	102¾	6.0	7.5	5	4.57
Kansas City Southn. Ry., Pref	62	58	75½	27½	7.8	....	4	6.72
Lehigh Valley R.R.	156¼	143⅝	186⅞	141¼	14.5	12.1	10	6.78
Louisville & Nashville R.R. Co	141⅞	133⅝	170	68¾	11.6	14.1	7	5.09
Miss., Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co., Pref.	60	42¼	78¼	25⅝	17.8	....	4	8.68
Missouri Pacific Ry. Co	30	23⅜	125½	21¼	1.9	1.5	..	....
Nat. Rys. of Mex., 1st Pref	34	30	72⅜	31	4.2	....	..	....
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R.R.	96⅝	87⅞	174½	89	6.9	5.8	5	5.52
N. Y. N. H. & Hart. R.R.	78	65¼	255	65⅝	4.9	....	..	....
N. Y. Ont. & W. Ry. Co	31⅝	26	64	18¼	2.1	1.6	2	7.14
Norf. & W. Ry	105¾	99⅝	119¼	22⅝	10.2	9.3	6	5.78
Northern Pacific Ry	118½	109	700	45¾	8.7	9.1	7	6.18
Pennsylvania R.R.	115½	108⅝	170	103½	8.0	....	6	5.33
Pitts. C. C. & St. L. com	91	81½	105½	49¾	10.9	....	5	6.13
Reading Co	172¼	161¾	179¼	15	16.9	9.5	8	4.82
Rock Island Co	16⅝	3⅞	81	10½	....	....	..	....
Rock Island Co., Pref	25	5¾	94¾	17½	.6	2.0	..	....
Seaboard Air Line	22⅝	16¾	27½	14½	1.2	1.4	..	....
Southern Pacific	99½	88⅛	139⅛	29	9.9	9.3	6	6.32
Southern Ry. Co	28¼	22⅞	42⅞	9⅛	3.5	2.3	..	....
Southern Ry. Co., Pref	85	75½	103	25¾	11.8	....	5	5.95
Third Avenue	45¾	41½	49¾	27⅞	...	....	..	....
Union Pacific	164⅜	153½	219	44⅜	15.1	15.1	10	6.27
Industrials, etc.								
Amer. Beet Sugar	28½	20	77	7¾	3.9	....	..	....
American Can. Co	35⅛	28⅝	47⅜	3	4.5	....	..	....
Amer. Can. Co., Pref	96	89	129½	34	15.2	....	7	7.57
Amer. Car & Foundry, Pref	118	114	124¾	57¾	9.5	....	7	5.98
Amal. Copper Co	78⅛	70⅞	130	33⅝	4.3	....	$6	7.86
American Express	110¼	100	301	95	10.4	....	6	5.94
Amer. Locomotive, Pref	102	96	122¾	67½	24.7	....	7	6.86
Amer. Smelting & Ref	71⅛	63⅛	174	34½	9.1	....	4	5.64
Amer. Smelting & Ref., Pref	105	98¾	137	80¼	22.2	....	7	6.78
Amer. Sugar Pref	113⅞	109⅞	141	105	20.7	....	7	6.33
Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co	124¼	117⅛	186	88	9.3	9.5	8	6.56
Amer. Tobacco Co	254⅞	242⅛	324½	200	64.7	....	20	7.90
Amer. Tobacco Co., Pref. New	106¼	101¾	106⅜	96	....	....	6	5.67
American Woolen Co	20⅞	13½	48	7½	....	....	..	....
American Woolen Co., Pref	83	72½	110⅜	65	....	....	7	8.89
Anaconda Cop. Mining	38¼	33¾	75⅝	14½	4.6	....	*3.00	8.28
Bethlehem Steel Co	44¾	29½	51⅝	8	....	....	..	....
Bethlehem Steel Co., Pref	86	68⅜	88½	23	....	....	5	5.87
California Petroleum	30⅝	18	72½	16	13.9	....	..	....
Central Leather Co	35¾	25⅞	51¾	11⅞	....	....	2	5.60
Central Leather Co., Pref	101¼	94⅞	111	63	13.2	....	7	7.02
Con. Gas Co., N. Y	139½	129½	238	74	7.3	....	6	4.46
General Electric Co	150⅝	140	334	89½	12.4	....	8	5.41
General Motors Co	79¼	37⅜	42⅞	25	17.44	....	..	....
General Motors Co., Pref	95	77¼	82¾	70	26.7	....	7	7.57
International Harvester, N.J	113½	100⅞	111½	96	15.2	....	5	4.77
Int. Harvester, N.J., Pref	118⅛	113½	116	111	20.6	....	7	5.96
National Biscuit Co	139	122	161	22	9.6	....	7	5.14
National Lead Co	52	44	95⅜	10½	3.6	....	3	6.03
National Lead Co., Pref	109	105	113½	74¾	10.4	....	7	6.47
Peoples Gas L. & Coke	125	120⅞	129¾	70¼	7.5	....	8	6.45
Pullman Co	159	151½	270	135¼	9.3	....	8	5.24
Republic Ir. & Steel Co	27	19¾	49½	5⅝	8.1	....	..	....
Republic Ir. & Steel Co., Pref	91¼	80	110½	36¾	12.4	....	7	7.84
The Texas Co	149⅞	128	132½	81	....	....	10	6.80
U. S. Rubber Co	63	57¾	69½	7	6.8	....	6	9.64
U. S. Rubber Co., 1st Pref	104⅝	101	123½	61¼	13.4	....	8	7.71
U. S. Steel Corporation	67	57½	94⅞	8⅜	5.9	11.2	5	7.69
U. S. Steel Corporation, Pref	112½	106¼	131	49¾	15.4	....	7	6.36
Utah Copper Co	56¼	48⅞	67½	13	5.35	$5.03	$3.00	5.40
Wells-Fargo	94	80½	650	85¼	14.3	....	10	10.81
Westinghouse E. & M	78⅞	64	233	32	7.9	....	4	5.14
Western Un. Telegraph	66⅞	57¾	100¼	41	3.1	....	4	6.32
Woolworth Pref	118⅞	112¾	116¾	109	43.1	....	7	5.98

EXPRESS COMPANIES WILL STILL BE NEEDED

That substantial business remains for the express companies no writer in current periodicals expresses any doubt. One writer asks pointedly, Who else is to provide for transporting articles of great value, such as currency and jewelry? If the Government ships gold (and it does this frequently), it can not do it by parcel post or by railroad freight, but must do so by express, which not only transports the gold safely, but insures it, and having great assets is responsible, so that the sum of $1,000,000 in Government gold might be stolen, and yet the company could be held for it and would be able to pay the amount. Even when articles of great value are sent insured over bankrupt roads, senders have security in the express companies.

Attention is called by *The Journal of Commerce* to the unfairness to the express companies of the "deadly competition" of the parcel post. Were this confined to small parcels, "no serious harm would have been done provided the Government had dealt fairly with the railroads." But instead of doing that the Government has paid the railroads "not only less than the express companies pay for equivalent service in carrying, but has paid less than it cost the railroad to render the service." The writer declares further that "slaughtering the express service would not be so deplorable if its place were actually filled at less cost," but the fact is that the most important part of it "can not be filled at all by the post-office." The express companies are declared to be "essential agencies in mercantile business, and for a large part of the general public they are accommodations." Their destruction "would be a national calamity." One company, perhaps, could be spared, "but the hand of the destroyer should be stayed before more serious mischief is done."

A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* declares that there is an increasing demand for rapid transportation of freight in less than car-loads. This is service which railroads have done at a loss because not properly equipped for it, but the express companies could handle this class of freight "at a profit." The writer says:

> "You see to-day small quantities of freight moving in forty-ton railroad-cars at a loss, and in express-company cars, on passenger-trains, at a profit. If the express companies will take this field they will be able to relieve the railroads of a lot of unprofitable business, and at the same time so to control the collection of the tonnage as to eliminate the waste of moving it in haphazard quantities. Instead of small freight parcels reaching a certain point both via freight- and express-cars, they would go either one way or the other. It is a field which the railroads could occupy for themselves, but which the express companies could more easily command. They have the facilities for collecting and carting the goods; the railroads have only the facilities for moving it after it has been delivered to their platforms. The express companies should become freight-forwarders, taking the whole contract, to pick up freight at the shipper's outgoing door and to deliver it anywhere in the world."

Moody's Magazine believes that the express companies "can continue under normal condition and good management to make money," but there can be no return to the conditions of half a dozen years ago, when "fabulous profits" were made and "enormous surpluses accumulated." The writer contends that these profits were excessive, and intimates that the companies have in great measure brought their troubles upon themselves:

> "Almost without exception the companies not only paid very heavy dividends on large capital stock issues, but in addition accumulated investment accounts which to-day represent assets of enormous value. Twice within the last twenty years the

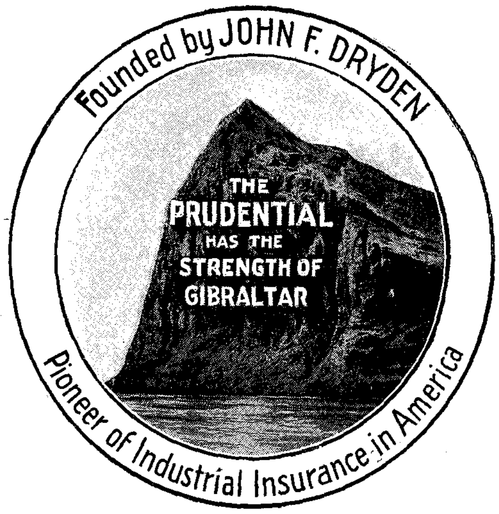
The Prudential

A National Institution of Public Usefulness

Assets, over	323 Million Dollars
Liabilities (Including Policy Reserve $260,000,000)	297 Million Dollars
Capital and Surplus, over . . .	25 Million Dollars
Amount Set Aside for Holders of Deferred Dividend Policies, over . .	31 Million Dollars
Dividends Payable to Policyholders in 1914, over	6½ Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders during 1913, nearly	34 Million Dollars
Total Payments to Policyholders, since organization, over . . .	300 Million Dollars
Number of Policies in Force . .	12 Million
Real Estate Mortgages and Farm Loans, over	92 Million Dollars
Voluntary Concessions Paid Policyholders to date, nearly	18½ Million Dollars

New Business Paid for During 1913, over 481 Million Dollars

LOWEST EXPENSE RATE IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY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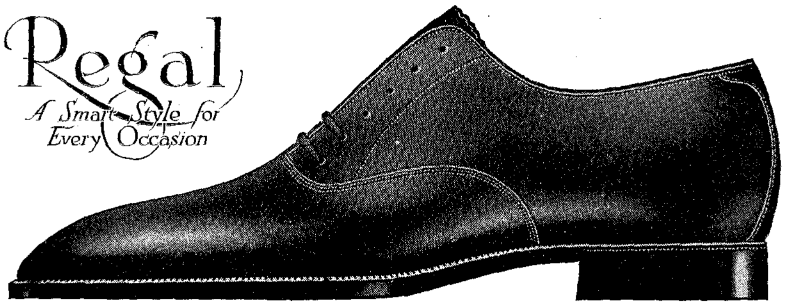

THE newest and most notable phase of fashion for Spring, 1914, is the *Plain-Toe Oxford* without a toe-cap or toe-box. The shoe described below combines *extreme style* with *complete comfort.*

"RITZ" Plain-Toe Street Oxford—$5

Mahogany-colored, bark-tanned Russia — plain toe, tapering to a point — no tip or "toe-box"—soft to the foot as a glove to the hand — low "custom" heel—invisible eyelets—English cord laces — "quarter" lined with stain-free, slip-proof, fawn-colored Kangaroo. Also made in Imported Black Russia and Patent Leather.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *and up*

There are 100 Exclusive Regal Shops and 900 Accredited Regal Agents. Send for our authoritative Spring Style Book—it's free.

REGAL SHOE COMPANY
265 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Did the Dog Get the Ball? The GOERZ Got Both!

If light conditions are at all possible you will get a perfect picture every time with

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With every optical deficiency scientifically removed and highest speed added, nothing gets away from a Goerz. You get a picture that cuts sharp to the corners every time.

The amateur who wants the best, not the cheapest, says "Goerz."

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You can buy this beautiful Morris chair direct from our factory at half the price asked at retail stores. We build it in four sections—ship it to you at knock-down freight rates in compact crate.

Buy Direct—Save $8.55

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Only
$8.95 In Four Sections

Select Quartered WHITE Oak. Built with the care and skill of the old master cabinet makers—possessing an individuality and artistic charm befitting the home of quality. Eight different shades of finish. Imperial leather cushions.

New 1914 Catalog FREE

Shows over 400 other beautiful examples of Come-Packt craftsmanship in living, dining, bedroom and den furniture —in sections—at 30% to 60% savings. Sent free—postpaid

Come-Packt Furniture Co., ***419 Dorr St., Toledo, Ohio***

Adams Express Company paid to its stockholders heavy extra dividends in collateral trust bonds, which were secured on the investments of the company. The money for making these investments was, of course, simply the accumulation of profits above the 12 per cent. dividends which during all these years were paid. The American Express Company and the Wells-Fargo Company also accumulated heavy investment accounts from which a substantial part of their income is being derived at the present time. Even the United States Express Company, altho it has never paid heavy dividends, has nevertheless built up a remarkable investment account which to-day is worth many millions of dollars.

"In view of this record of the express companies in the United States it seems to us that there is no question whatever as to the matter of their having made a great deal more money out of the public than they legitimately should have done. The old custom of giving the express companies exclusive rights on the railroads and allowing them to charge the public as high rates as they dared, has worked its own destruction. For many years the half-dozen companies who worked in unison and divided the territory among themselves were reaping the benefits of a most effective monopoly. It was practically impossible for competition to enter in for the reason that the railroads granted the express companies practically exclusive privileges, and one company would not compete with another because of the mutual advantage of the community of interest.

"At the same time, there is a field for the express business in the United States. Probably the companies who remain in this field will, through efficient operation, be able to make a fair annual profit on their actual invested capital during the coming years, but the business will be almost purely a competitive one, and its success will depend mainly on superior business intelligence and efficient management. In the meanwhile the large express companies who have in their treasuries heavy investment accounts should be able to pay their stockholders reasonable dividends from these investments, even tho they are able to show no operating profits whatever."

FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP

A compilation made by the Pennsylvania Railroad shows how 170 of its present ranking officers came up from the bottom. It affords striking evidence of the policy of that company in training men for promotion. Of the 170 officers, 163, including the president, Mr. Rea, started literally at the bottom of the ladder. In the management of this railroad nothing like family influence, favoritism, or social prestige has any bearing on the future of an employee. So well fixt in the administration of the company is the policy of recognizing merit and turning down inefficiency that every employee understands perfectly well that promotion always awaits him provided he does good service, and only then. A summary of the compilation recently given out is given in the New York *Evening Post*, from which the following is taken:

"Of the 170 officers now in active service, four have worked for the railroad more than fifty years. They are: J. B. Hutchinson, assistant to the vice-president; A. L. Langdon, traffic manager, Long Island Railroad; E. T. Postlethwaite, assistant to the president, Pennsylvania Railroad; E. A. Dawson, manager Star Union Line.

"Each of the five vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg who have just been elected has been in the service of the railroad more than forty years. Every one of them began at the bottom of the ladder.

"J. J. Turner, first vice-president, began work for the Pennsylvania as a ticket-sorter; E. B. Taylor, second vice-president, started as a clerk; D. T. McCabe, third vice-president, as clerk; G. L. Peck, fourth vice-president, and A. M. Schoyer, resident vice-president at Chicago, began as messengers.

"Twenty-two of the company's officers have been in the company's service between forty and fifty years, fifty-seven between thirty and forty years, and fifty-nine between twenty and thirty years. Thirty of the 170 officers are between sixty and seventy years old, sixty-one between fifty and sixty years, sixty-two between forty and fifty, and seventeen between thirty and forty years of age.

"All employees, from the president down, must retire at the age of seventy."

LARGE HOLDINGS OF JERSEY CENTRAL

In the main, the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey—that is, a majority interest—is owned by the Reading Company, which has 145,000 shares out of the 274,368 outstanding shares; that is nearly 53 per cent. of the whole. In *The Wall Street Journal* is given a list of the next largest holdings, which are those of estates, bankers, brokers, and a few insurance companies. The largest of these is the house of Fahnestock & Company, which holds 11,920 shares, worth in the present market about $3,600,000. George F. Baker comes next, with 8,000 shares, worth about $2,500,000. The late Joseph Pulitzer owned 4,000 shares. The holdings of P. A. B. Widener are given as 3,200 shares. Following is the list, which is confined to holdings of 1,000 shares or more. Approximate market values are added:

Name	*Shares*	*Present Value*
Reading Co.	145,000	$43,500,000
Fahnestock & Co.	11,920	3,576,000
George F. Baker	8,000	2,400,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	6,400	1,920,000
Henry Graves, Jr.	5,225	1,567,500
Estate of J. A. Garland	4,800	1,440,000

Names	*Shares*	*Present Value*
Joseph Pulitzer	4,000	$1,200,000
P. A. B. Widener	3,200	960,000
Fidel. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	2,900	870,000
Estate of H. W. Maxwell	2,825	847,500
B. W. Jones	2,740	822,000
H. C. Fahnestock	2,400	720,000
F. G. Bourne	2,300	690,000
F. T. Hopkins	2,075	622,500
Globe-Rutgers Ins. Co.	1,600	480,000
H. M. Whitney & Sons	1,575	472,500
C. G. Emery	1,500	450,000
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1,500	450,000
Charles Pratt & Co.	1,500	450,000
G. Sidney Shepherd	1,500	450,000
Estate J. R. Maxwell	1,289	386,700
Estate J. H. Dunham	1,200	360,000
Stephen Sanford	1,200	360,000
Estate Stephen Vail	1,083	324,900
Edward H. Graves	1,047	313,200
E. C. Converse	1,000	300,000
Continental Ins. Co.	1,000	300,000
George C. Graves	1,000	300,000
C. K. Lipman	1,000	300,000
E. E. Thomas	1,000	300,000
H. G. Tinker	1,000	300,000
W. A. & A. M. White	1,000	300,000
George F. Baer	830	249,000
J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	600	180,000
Robert W. DeForest	470	141,000

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Somewhat more than a year ago the Great Northern Railroad issued at par to stockholders of record new stock amounting to $21,000,000. The last instalment

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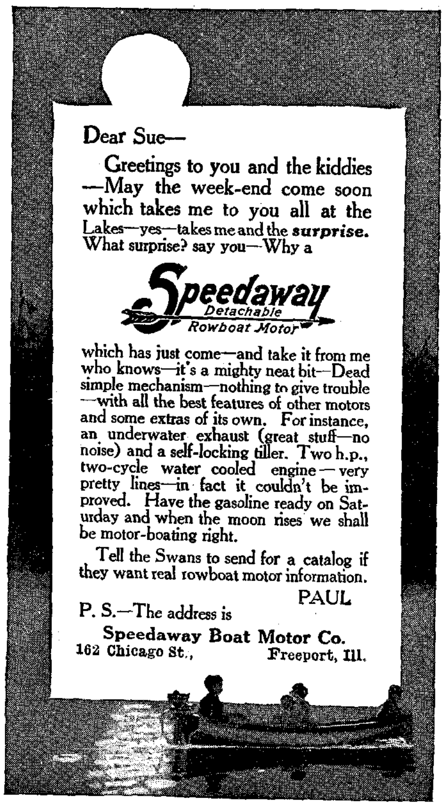
Dear Sue—

Greetings to you and the kiddies—May the week-end come soon which takes me to you all at the Lakes—yes—takes me and the ***surprise.*** What surprise? say you—Why a

Speedaway *Detachable Rowboat Motor*

which has just come—and take it from me who knows—it's a mighty neat bit—Dead simple mechanism—nothing to give trouble—with all the best features of other motors and some extras of its own. For instance, an underwater exhaust (great stuff—no noise) and a self-locking tiller. Two h.p., two-cycle water cooled engine—very pretty lines—in fact it couldn't be improved. Have the gasoline ready on Saturday and when the moon rises we shall be motor-boating right.

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DR. STUART McGUIRE, Richmond, Va., Surgeon in charge of St. Luke's Home, Professor of Principles of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc.: "In cases of Headache from lithæmia, of headache from passive congestion of the kidneys, of strangury from concentrated urine and a host of other ills, I always advise Buffalo Lithia Water."

GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON, M. D., LL. D., Richmond, Va., Ex-President Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Ex-President Virginia Medical Society and Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Medical College of Virginia: "If I were asked what mineral water has the widest range of usefulness, I would unhesitatingly answer, Buffalo Lithia. In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia and the like, its beneficial effects are prompt and lasting. * * * Almost any case of Pyelitis and Cystitis will be alleviated by it and many cured. I have had evidence of the undoubted Disintegrating, Solvent and Eliminating powers of this water in Renal Calculus, and have known its long-continued use to permanently break up the gravel-forming habit."

The late HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., Ex-President American Medical Association and of Medical Society of Virginia, Late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., etc., said of Buffalo Lithia Water: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

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on the subscriptions had been paid only a few weeks when in March this year a new offer of $19,000,000 in stock was made, existing stockholders having the privilege of subscribing for it at par. This issue will place the total authorized capital of the Great Northern at $250,000,000—"a point where it is likely to stay for some time," says *The Wall Street Journal.* The same paper adds that "no great burden will be placed upon Great Northern by the additional dividends made necessary." At 7 per cent. dividends on this new stock will call for about $1,300,000 annually, but last year Great Northern, after paying dividends of 7 per cent., had a surplus of nearly $10,000,000 and had a balance of over $4,000,000 after making depreciation charges, appropriations for additions, betterments, etc. During the current fiscal year the road has nearly earned its entire year's dividend in six months.

That the Great Northern is able to make this fine income showing accounts in large part for its ability to raise capital through stock issues instead of bonds. The bonded debt of the road is comparatively small. While the stock, including the new issue, stands at $250,000,000, the bonded debt amounts to only $143,655,000. There is the only road in the country which, in the relation of its bonded debt to its stock capitalization, resembles the Great Northern—or rather it should be said, the only one which the Great Northern resembles is the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Railroad, however, has a much larger amount of stock in comparison with the issue of bonds; in fact, the Pennsylvania's strong position in the financial world is largely due to this fact. Per mile of road the Pennsylvania capital stands at $206,000 of stock and only $65,000 of bonds. Other points in connection with the capitalization of these and a few other roads are brought out in an article printed in the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Up to the close of 1905, Great Northern had only $125,000,000 stock outstanding. Including the proposed issue, the company now has $250,000,000. Ten years ago Pennsylvania's outstanding stock amounted to $251,000,000; to-day it is $499,267,000, with the authorized amount $600,000,000. Pennsylvania's present dividend requirements, $27,000,000, are twice as large as the annual gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton.
>
> "Pennsylvania leads the list in the size of its stock issue, but there are other railroads ahead of Great Northern. St. Paul's outstanding stock amounts to $232,622,000, Union Pacific's to $316,176,000, and Atchison's to $318,638,000.
>
> "In raising money for improvements and betterments, railway directors have two reasons for selling stock instead of bonds. One is to favor the shareholders who elect them with 'rights'—Great Northern's $19,000,000 stock will be offered to shareholders at par. The other reason is to keep down fixt interest charges. During a period of lean years, a railroad can temporarily reduce its dividend; but if fixt charges are not earned on bonds, a receiver is appointed and the stockholders lose control.
>
> "According to the last annual report Pennsylvania's total capitalization amounted to $206,969 per mile, but the bonded debit per mile was less than $65,000. Atchison capitalization per mile is $60,000 in round numbers, evenly divided between stocks and bonds. Great Northern's total capitalization per mile is only slightly above $50,000, with two-thirds of it in stock."

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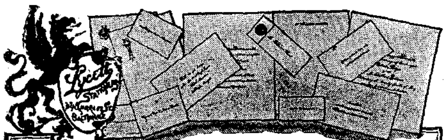
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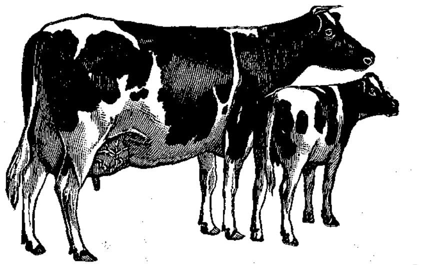

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page 783*)

understood the duties which it entailed. His companions were his brother, the Grand Duke George, who, however, had to give up the journey on account of his bad health; his cousin, Prince George of Greece, and a few officers from some crack regiments of the Guards, such as Prince Kotchoubey, a certain Captain Volkoff, and people of the same kind, with no recommendation except that of being nice fellows.

With all his great qualities, Alexander III. did not possess that of knowing how to direct the education of his children, and the Empress was similarly without this knowledge. She had been brought up in the simplest way possible and could not understand that the rearing of her sons and daughters ought to be conducted upon different lines from those under which she had been trained. It was said at one time that when a person of her near entourage asked whether the time had not come when a governess ought to be chosen for the Grand Duchess Xenia, she replied: "But why? We had no governess when we were children."

The result was that tho masters in plenty came to instruct the Czarevitch and his brothers and sisters, they were nevertheless allowed to remain without that domestic training which alone gives to future sovereigns, and people in high stations, the knowledge to fill their duties in the proper way, and to meet with dignity the responsibilities of their arduous position.

Again, lessons, tho they teach something, yet do not instruct those who receive them if they are not accompanied by an intelligent training, and of this the Imperial children had none. They were given elementary notions of languages and arts, but I doubt very much whether to the present day any of them, the sovereign not excluded, could write a letter in French without mistakes. The love for learning was not inculcated; reading serious books was never encouraged; the discoveries of science were only explained as things which existed, but not as things capable of further development. In a word, the Czarevitch received quite a middle-class training, and tho he was afterward sent on a long voyage for the purpose of improving his mind and acquainting him with the world, it is more than doubtful whether he derived any real benefit from it.

As Grand Duke he was always timid, almost painfully so, and when by a strong effort of will he conquered that timidity, he came out with what he wanted to say in an almost brutal manner, which made him many enemies, often quite unjustly. He never had any opinions of his own, except in purely personal matters, and he has none to this day. His want of mind makes him always indorse the judgments of the last person he speaks to. Like every spoiled child, he has no heart, not because his is a bad nature, but because he is unable to feel any woes except his own, or to understand any wants when he himself has none. He is jealous of his authority, simply because he is selfish; he tries to uphold it in a brutal manner, as in his famous speech after his accession to the throne, when he warned his people not to indulge in sense-

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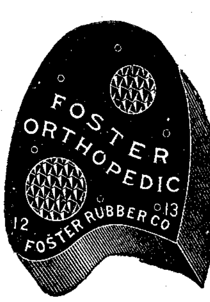

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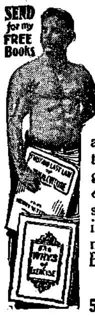
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less dreams. Nevertheless, he does nothing to make that authority respected, either at home or abroad. On the contrary, when a fit of bad temper seizes him he is the first one to attack the principle it should be his duty to defend. This was manifested recently when he deprived his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, of his rights. He is utterly incapable of grasping the consequences of his own actions, does everything through impulse, and thinks that the best argument is to knock down one's adversaries. The only strength he recognizes is the strength of the fist, and unfortunately this is not a strength which one respects in a century when machinery has taken the place of the hand.

The Emperor is an exceedingly rancorous man. Instead of practising the principle which made Louis XII. of France so famous—that of not remembering as King the injuries he had received as Duke of Orleans—he thinks it is his duty to chastise when he can every slight to which he considers he has been subjected, either as sovereign or as heir to the throne. He likes to be feared, but unfortunately he can not even inspire respect, much less awe. He feels this, and not knowing how to fight against the lack of consideration for his person, he becomes savage in his wrath, and, tho in appearance a quiet, inoffensive little man, is capable of the utmost cruelty and hardness. He has no generous impulses, none of that enthusiasm of youth which induces one to do generous actions, even when they are not quite in accordance with prudence. He lives a mechanical life, devoid of interest and indifferent to everything that does not concern his immediate person.

People have asked themselves whether the indifference he has shown in grave moments of his life has been affected or real. When the news was brought to him of that terrible disaster of Tsushima, which cost Russia her whole fleet and the loss of so many precious lives, the Emperor was playing tennis in the park of Tsarskoe Selo. He read the telegram that sounded the knell of so many hopes, and then quietly resumed his game, not a muscle of his face moving. Was it stoicism, indifference, or strength of mind almost supernatural? The world tried to guess, but was afraid to think that it arose from inability to understand the greatness of the catastrophe. It is certain that no one has practised with greater success than he has done the famous maxim of La Rochefoucauld, that "we bear with the greatest composure the misfortunes that do not concern us." Nicholas II. probably thought that the misfortune which had befallen Russia on the day of Tsushima did not concern him personally, just as he did not realize that the catastrophe of Khodinska, which made his coronation so memorable, and cost the lives of nearly two thousand people, concerned him too. On this last occasion he danced the whole of the night following it; on the first one he went on playing tennis. The only difference between the two lay in the kind of amusement he indulged in.

When he found himself confronted with revolution it never once occurred to him that if he put his own person forward he might avert it. On that dreadful day in January which ended in such bloodshed, he never for one moment remembered the proud attitude of his ancestor, that other

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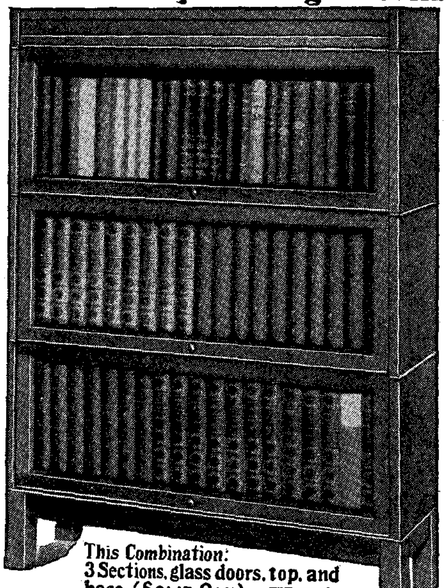

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No matter how tired, five minutes of my Facial Exercise will freshen your complexion and give it a most exquisite coloring.

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The first woman to teach Scientific Facial Exercise.

Nicholas who, on an almost similar occasion, came out of his palace and confronted the angry crowd, forcing the multitude, by the courage of his attitude, to fall down upon their knees and submit. The only thought of Nicholas II. was to flee from danger and to leave to others the task of drowning in blood these first symptoms of rebellion.

And when, later on, he called together the representatives of the different classes of his empire, and inaugurated that first short-lived Duma, he realized neither the solemnity of the act he had decided upon nor the importance it would have in history.

I can see him, still, on that memorable day, reading his first speech in the White Hall of the Winter Palace. One could not help remembering Louis XVI., and thinking of that May morning when the Etats Généraux assembled for the first time at Versailles. The same pomp characterized both: ladies in court trains and with diamond diadems; high officials in braided uniforms, gold lace, and plumes in their cocked hats; and in their black coats, the deputies of the lower classes, those whose efforts bring about the great crises that shake the life of nations.

Did he think of this, that mighty Czar who, in a monotonous voice, read his message to his people? Did he examine the faces of these men standing before him, and try to guess whether a Mirabeau or a Verniaud was among them? Did the fantom of a Robespierre arise before his mind? When the ceremony was over he remarked that some caftans worn by the deputies from the rural classes were not new. It was all that attracted his attention.

Count Vassili was often asked by persons outside Russia why Nicholas and the Czarina were so unpopular at home, and he always found it very difficult to reply, because it would take volumes to present the whole situation to an outsider. When Nicholas II. ascended the throne he had the sympathy and good wishes of nearly everybody; great things were expected of him, because he had the example of his father to follow; but the hopes of his own people and of the whole civilized world were soon dashed to the ground. We read on:

> The Emperor appeared as he really was—personal in everything, shallow-minded, weak, well intentioned, but only in so far as it did not interfere with his own comfort, indifferent to all the necessities of his country, and governed entirely by his sympathies or antipathies without considering anything else. His was a nature which would have won for him in private life the denomination of being a "good little fellow"; but that is not enough for a sovereign: it brings ridicule, the last thing that ought to dog the footsteps of a monarch.
>
> While Alexander III. was living people knew that they could rely upon his word, that he had opinions of his own, and that, whether these were right or wrong, they were still opinions with whom others had to count. After he had reigned a few months every one who came into contact with Nicholas II. realized that he was the echo of every one else's opinion except his own.
>
> The flexibility of his mind equaled its

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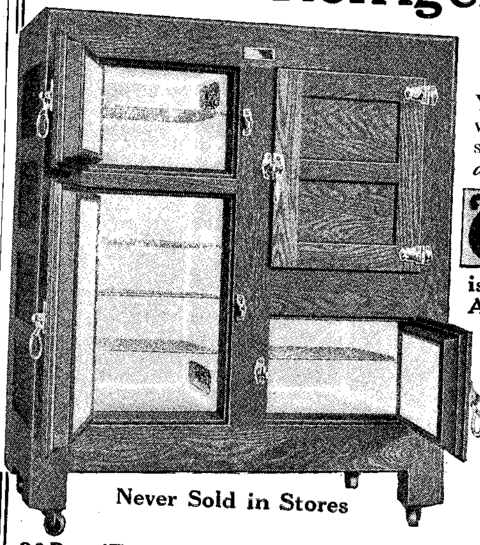

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No matter how difficult it may be to satisfy your cigar taste—no matter how many scores or hundreds of kinds and grades of cigars you have tried in a vain search for YOUR "one perfect smoke"—you have a NEW pleasure and a DELIGHTFUL SURPRISE coming to you when you "light up" your first Gold Armor All Havana Cuban hand-made Cigar!

I, too, had searched in vain—I had almost reached the conclusion that MY cigar taste COULDN'T be satisfied. But patience was rewarded—I found MY smoke at last. I located the maker in *Tampa, Florida*, and bought an interest in the factory, enlarged and modernized it in every way, and NOW we're selling our big output direct to the most discriminating smokers throughout all America.

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No one else can make cigars like the native born Cuban—it is an art and a science with him. Every cigar we sell is hand-made by skilled Cuban labor from the Choicest Cuban leaf—richly fragrant, cool and mellow. The tobacco is the best that grows in Cuba—the semi-tropical climate of Florida, *holds* in the leaf its *original* fragrance, aroma and NATURAL moisture. All these favorable conditions combine to produce in my line of Armor Brand Cigars the most delightful, most satisfying smokes that ever left a factory!

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I make Armor Brand Cigars in five shapes and sizes. These cigars I claim are BETTER than any 10c to 25c cigars sold anywhere in America—but I sell them to you at only 4½c to 11c each in lots of 50.

Every box goes by prepaid express with privilege of smoking TWELVE from each box, and if they don't satisfy you COMPLETELY send them back at my expense and the test has cost you nothing.

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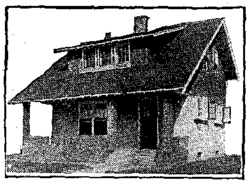
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emptiness. It was very soon found out that he changed his ideas as often and with as many people as he discust them. Tho he fully thought he knew what constituted his duties as a sovereign, yet it can be questioned whether he could have told what they were.

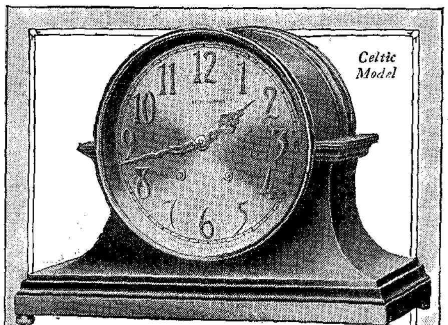
The vacillation of Nicholas II. is something quite surprizing and his ingratitude for services rendered to him sometimes astounding. When M. Stolypin, struck by an assassin's shot, expired after a few days of the most horrible sufferings, the Emperor was in Kief. Common decency would have required him to be present at the obsequies of the Minister who had laid down his life for him. People expected it, public feeling required from him this manifestation of his sorrow; but the Czar coolly left Kief for the Crimea, not thinking it worth while to change anything in his plans in order to follow to his grave the statesman who, whatever may have been his faults, still had crusht the revolution which at one time threatened to overturn the throne of the Romanoff dynasty.

After Stolypin's death, M. Kokovtsov was appointed head of the Ministry, and when he arrived at Livadia to discuss with his sovereign the line of action which he intended to take, he found Nicholas II. arranging some prints upon the walls and watching the effect of his work. When he saw the Prime Minister the first words that he said to him were: "Oh, I am glad that you have arrived. You can tell me whether this picture hangs well or not." And during the three days which M. Kokovtsov spent in Livadia he was unable to secure a serious conversation with his sovereign, the latter always putting him off and at last telling him that "he had come to Livadia to enjoy a holiday, and did not want to be bothered with business matters, which could be put off until he was back at Tsarskoe Selo."

Since the day when he fled from St. Petersburg for fear of the mob who, led by the too famous Gapon, had wanted to present a petition to him, Nicholas II. has not inhabited the capital. He has confined himself in his Imperial castle of Tsarskoe Selo, where his Ministers come to him with their reports, and where he leads the life of a country gentleman with a limited circle of friends. He often goes to dine at the mess of the regiments quartered there, and remains with the officers late at night, drinking champagne and indulging in the smallest of small talk. The rest of the time he signs papers, the contents of which he mostly does not understand; he shoots in his park; and he worships his son, and has him brought up in the most detestable way possible, never allowing the child to be contradicted, and insisting upon all his caprices being satisfied at once, whatever their nature may be.

During the long winter evenings the Emperor likes to turn tables, and in general is fond of arranging spiritualist séances with all the famous mediums that visit St. Petersburg. At one time a particular medium was supposed to enjoy his entire confidence, and to advise him, by means of table-turning, in the most complicated matters of State.

At one time he very much liked his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, but after the marriage of the latter's son, the Grand Duke Cyril, with his cousin, the divorced



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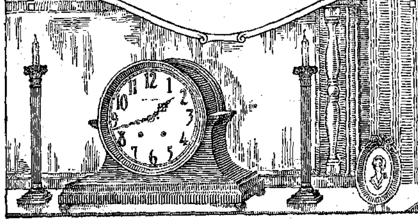

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Grand Duchess of Hesse, their relations underwent a change and quarrels took place.

At present the Grand Duke Nicholas is *persona grata* with the sovereign, perhaps on account of the brutality for which he is famous.

He is also supposed to like his sisters, but these are of too little importance to be reckoned with as serious factors in the general situation.

No monarch has ever led such a secluded existence as the present Czar. Life at court, which used to be bright and cheerful, is now sad and dull. Festivities there are none, except one reception on New-year's day, at which the young Empress never appears, and even that did not take place in 1913. Balls are no longer given, and foreign princes, when they arrive upon a visit to the Russian Court, are received at one or the other of the country residences of the sovereign. The Winter Palace, once so animated, has taken the appearance of a lumber room, and presents to the visitor an unkempt, forlorn, dirty, neglected sight.

No reign in Russia from the time of Peter the Great has been so unfortunate as the present one. Calamities have followed its course from the very beginning. The prestige of the country, which was so great when Alexander III. died, has been seriously impaired by the failure of the Japanese campaign and the revolution that followed upon it. Discontent is rife and becoming stronger every day; and tho the financial prosperity of the country has certainly increased and reached hitherto unknown proportions, yet it has not done away with dissatisfaction.

The most curious feature of this situation is the total lack of respect and consideration the public feels for the person of Nicholas II. and for his family. Formerly, Grand Dukes were considered as something quite apart from the rest of mankind, and as for the Emperor—one stood in awe of him, whether one loved him or not. Now, no one thinks about them at all; they simply do not exist either in the public or the social sense. Respect has gone and familiarity has not arrived. The presence of a member of the Imperial family at a ball or party is no longer considered an honor, and is not looked upon as a pleasure.

No misfortune has been spared to Nicholas II., and had he only understood their importance, he would have been the most unhappy man in the whole of his vast empire. War has humiliated his country, revolution has enfeebled it, bad and tainted politics have dishonored it, the blood of thousands of people who perished quite uselessly cries out for revenge, the tears of other thousands of unhappy creatures who languish in prisons or in hopeless exile appeal to heaven for the chastisement of those in authority who sent them to a living death. Danger surrounds him, treason dogs his footsteps; his nation dislikes and distrusts him; his family is hostile to him; his only brother is banished, his mother is estranged from him, the wife of his bosom is the victim of a strange and mysterious malady; his son, and the successor to his throne and crown, is smitten with an incurable illness. He has no friends, no disinterested advisers, no Ministers whose popularity in the country could add something to his own.

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Automatic Devices —Easy Action

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Go see the new OLIVER NUMBER 7 at any Oliver Branch or Agency in the United States. Mark the beautiful simplicity of its construction. Note the rapidity with which it writes; its smooth, silent movement, how the minimum of effort is needed. Inspect the automatic features. Then compare its work with that of any typewriter you know. Try it on many kinds of work no other typewriter will do.

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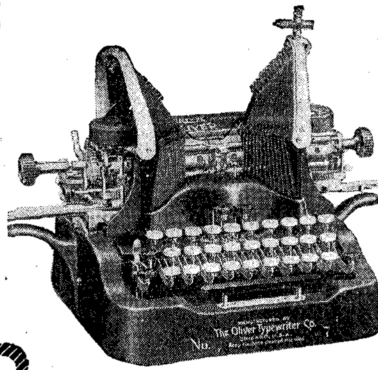

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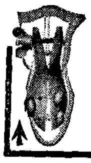

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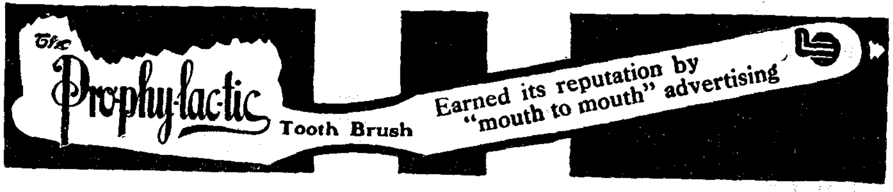
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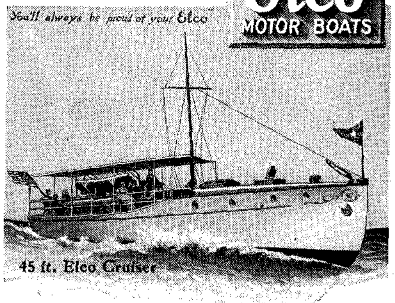

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And amid these ruins he stands alone, a solitary figure, the more pathetic because he does not realize the tragedy of his own fate.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Veracity.—"Look here, you swindler!" roared the owner of the suburban property to the real-estate man. "When you sold me this house, didn't you say that in three months I wouldn't part with it for $10,000?"

"Certainly," said the real-estate dealer calmly, "and you haven't, have you?" —*Ladies' Home Journal.*

One On Teacher.—The teacher was telling the children a long, highly embellished story about Santa Claus, and Willie Jones began giggling with mirth, which finally got beyond his control.

"Willie! What did I whip you for yesterday?" asked the teacher severely.

"Fer lyin'!" promptly answered Willie. —*Everybody's Magazine.*

Tricked Him!—HIRAM—"Haw! Haw! Haw! I skinned one of them city fellers that put the lightning-rods on my house."

SILAS—"Ye did? How did you do it?"

HIRAM—"Why, when I made out the check to pay him, I just signed my name without specifying the amount. I'll bet there will be somebody pretty mad when he goes to cash it."—*Lippincott's.*

Lucky Choice.—"My husband is a most inveterate reader," exclaimed Mrs. Knox with a slight tone of ennui. "He reads until dawn every morning. Why, last night I found him asleep with his nose in 'V. V.'s Eyes!'"

"Perhaps," commented her husband's bookish friend, "you should be thankful you did not find him with his nose in 'The Inside of the Cup!'"—*Kansas City Star.*

Old Yarn with a New Twist.—The talk topic at a recent social session switched to the rising generation, when Joseph E. Willard, the new Minister to Spain, looked up with an amused smile. He said he was reminded of an incident that happened in a country school.

"Some time ago a small boy played truant, and when he got back on the job next day he handed the following note to the teacher:

"'Dear Teacher—Please excuse James for not being at school yesterday, and don't lick him. The boy he bagged school with licked him, and the man they threw stones at licked him, and the man whose dog they chased licked him, and the driver whose cart they climbed on licked him, and when he came home I licked him, and when his father came home he licked him. He thinks he will attend reg'lar in the future. Yours,

'MARY SMITH.'

"After that letter the teacher was merciful and Jimmy was permitted to run out and play with no further damage to his hide. In the yard he met a chum.

"'Say, Tommy,' he remarked in a gleeful way, 'ain't I dead lucky?'

"'Why,' was the quick response of Tommy, 'because the teacher didn't lick ye?'

"'No,' smiled Jimmy, 'because I can write just like mother.'"—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

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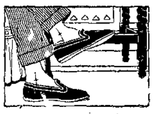

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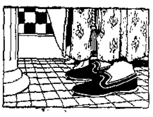

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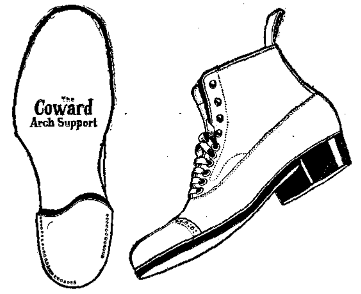

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It All Helps.—At least one Washington débutante has candor and humor in large and equal parts. Thus, her denial of a rumor that she was engaged:

"There is not a word of truth in it, but thank God for the report!"—*New York Press.*

Merely His Way.—Mrs. Watkins was entertaining some week-end guests not long ago, when they were startled by a commotion down-stairs.

"Mercy! What's that awful profanity down-stairs?" whispered one of the guests in a frightened tone.

"Don't be alarmed, my dear," replied the hostess. "It's my husband. He's come in late and fallen over the new Persian prayer-rug."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

His Seven Ages.—The seven ages of man have been well tabulated by somebody or other on an acquisitive basis. Thus:

First age—Sees the earth.

Second age—Wants it.

Third age—Hustles to get it.

Fourth age—Decides to be satisfied with only about half of it.

Fifth age—Becomes still more moderate.

Sixth age—Now content to possess a six-by-two strip of it.

Seventh age—Gets the strip.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Fast Color.—Aunt Lindy had brought around her three grandchildren for her mistress to see. The three little darkies, in calico smocks, stood squirming in line while Lindy proudly surveyed them.

"What are their names, Lindy?" her mistress asked.

"Dey's name' after flowers, ma'am. Ah name' 'em. De bigges' one's name' Gladiola. De nex' one, she name' Heliotrope."

"Those are very pretty," her mistress said. "What is the littlest one named?"

"She name' Artuhficial, ma'am."—*New York Evening Post.*

Buncoed.—After much debate on the dangers and risks to be encountered, McHaggis decided to leave his home in the Highlands for a week-end trip to London.

The old folk at home waited anxiously for their Jock's return, and, when the hour came for the train to arrive, trooped in a body to the station to welcome him.

Jock seemed very silent, and the family glanced apprehensively at each other. Could he have lost his heart to the wiles of some Sassenach siren?

When all were gathered round the blazing fire in the evening, his old mother put the dreaded question:

"What ails ye, Jock? Ye've no told us onything aboot Lunnon. Is it no' the fine place they would have us believe?"

"Oh, aye, it's nay so bad!" answered Jock. Then, suddenly, his indignation flared up: "But they're no' honest up there!"

"Whit way are they no' honest, Jock?"

"Weel, I had my doots all the time, but I made sure the day. I bought a packet of pins at the station for a penny, and on the cover it said there were one thousand pins inside. Well, I coonted them in the train, and—would you believe it?—there were only nine hundred and ninety-three!"
—*New York Mail.*

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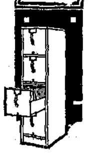

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The Typewriter Clicked On.—"How does the battle go?" asked the Mexican general.

"Fiercely," replied the press-agent. "We have just had three devastating paragraphs, and we're now advancing several columns of fierce description."—*Washington Star.*

Piqued It.—Mr. Brown had just registered and was about to turn away when the clerk asked:

"Beg pardon, but what is your name?"

"Name!" echoed the indignant guest. "Don't you see my signature there on the register?"

"I do," returned the clerk calmly. "That is what aroused my curiosity."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Going Mother-love One Better.—"Do you think," asked the widower, "you could learn to love my children as you would if they were your own?"

"Oh, yes," replied the anxious maiden. "I think I should care more for them, really, than if they were my own, because I shouldn't have to worry so much about them if they got hurt or were sick."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Tangoing in Argentina.—I stopt at a dancing-pavilion, hoping to see the tango, a famous dance of the republic, but was disappointed, as they only dance it now in the country towns. It is something like the Apache waltz, so popular on the vaudeville stage of the United States. The tango is always put on in an inclosed space and the men are required to leave their pistols and knives at the entrance before they go on the floor, as it intensely excites the dancers and often ends in a free-for-all fight. At some of these parties three or four have been killed.—*From Boyce's "Illustrated South America" (published three years ago).*

Stopping the Agony.—An English judge, Sir Henry Hawkins, was presiding over a very long and tedious trial, and listening as attentively as he could to a protracted and wearying speech from an eminent counsel learned in the law.

Presently Sir Henry penciled a brief note and sent it to the lawyer in question. Opening it, that gentleman read as follows:

"Patience Competition.
Gold medal—Sir Henry Hawkins.
Honorable mention—Job."

Counsel's display of oratory came to an abrupt end.—*Boston Transcript.*

Wisdom from Inexperience.—Mr. Brown met Mr. Jones on the street.

"Any news, Brown?" asked Jones.

"Nothing special. I've just been reading the Sunday paper. And I find one peculiar thing in it that may be news to you."

"What is it?"

"The Sunday paper says that women in ancient Egypt used to act as they pleased, live as they pleased, and dress as they pleased without regard to what the men thought. Lucky we don't live in those times, what?"

"Mr. Brown, are you married?"

"What has that got to do with it? As a matter of fact, I'm not."

"I thought not."—*Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

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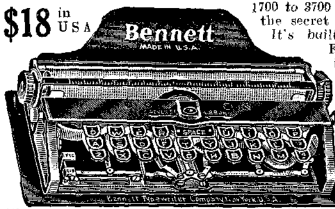

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 19.—Transvaal elections give the labor candidates a safe majority in the Provincial Council.

Prof. Giuseppe Mercalli, famous volcano expert and Director of the Vesuvian Observatory, is burned to death at his home in Naples.

Fifty lives are lost when an Italian torpedo-boat collides with a small steamship near Venice.

March 23.—The Emperor prorogues the Japanese Diet because of a deadlock over the naval appropriations.

March 24.—Resignations of British army officers check the movement of troops to Ulster, and when they are reinstated King George becomes the object of an outburst of hostile criticism in the House of Commons. Premier Asquith exonerates him, however, and declares that the disaffected Army officers will be given no assurances of exemption from duty in exigencies that have not yet arisen, supposedly referring to expected troubles in Ulster.

Linnekogel, a German aviator, with one passenger, fixes a new altitude record of 18,050 feet.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 19.—A woman-suffrage resolution is defeated in the Senate.

The Senate Immigration Committee favorably reports the Burnett Immigration Bill, with the literacy test.

March 20.—President Wilson names Robert Lansing counselor, and Cone Johnson, of Texas, solicitor for the State Department.

March 21.—An official report shows 425 more mine fatalities in 1913 than in 1912. Six thousand more men were employed, and the increase in the output was over 30,000,000 tons.

March 22.—Postmaster-General Burleson announces that farm products hereafter will be carried by parcel post.

March 25.—The House passes a bill barring foreign convict-made and pauper-made products from competition with products of American free labor.

GENERAL

March 19.—The Harrison Administration in the Philippines is indorsed by the Anti-imperialist League.

March 20.—Jacksonville starts work on municipal docks to cost $1,500,000.

March 21.—John Norris, who led the fight of the Newspaper Publishers' Association for a reduction of the tariff on wood pulp, dies at his home in Brooklyn.

March 23.—The battle-ship *Oklahoma* is launched at Camden, N. J.

"Mother" Jones, the aged strike leader, is again arrested in Colorado.

The United States Supreme Court declares constitutional the Michigan local-option law of 1909.

The Right Word.—" What is this kleptomania I read so much about in the papers. Is it catching? "

" No, it is taking."—*Boston Transcript.*

Enough.—Nora was applying for a place as cook, and when asked for a reference presented the following:

" To whom it may concern:

" This is to certify that Nora Foley has worked for us for a week and we are satisfied."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Real Estate

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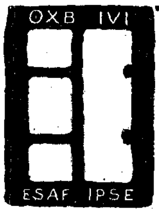

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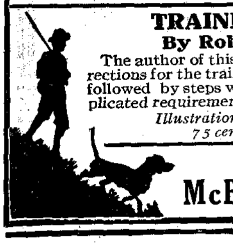

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(*Continued from page* 764)

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ON THE CONTINENT

From England we may cross to continental Europe by a variety of routes—the Calais-Dover one, probably the best-known of all. We choose the steamer that runs from Queensboro to Flushing. In a few hours the familiar language is gone and we are in a low, flat land, wonderfully clean and attractive, in which the folk are busily babbling strange phrases. A steam-tram will take us in a very few minutes from Flushing to Middelburg, and a day spent in Middelburg will mean that you have seen the typical old-time Holland. Of course that does not mean that you can well afford to miss Amsterdam or Delft or Rotterdam.

But if your trip should be shortened or hurried you could go to Middelburg and feel that you had secured for yourself a vivid impression of the Dutch and one of the most typical of their cities. Then you could hurry back to Flushing on the steam-tram and in the course of an hour be in Antwerp; in another ninety minutes reach Brussels. Neither of these two cities should be neglected.

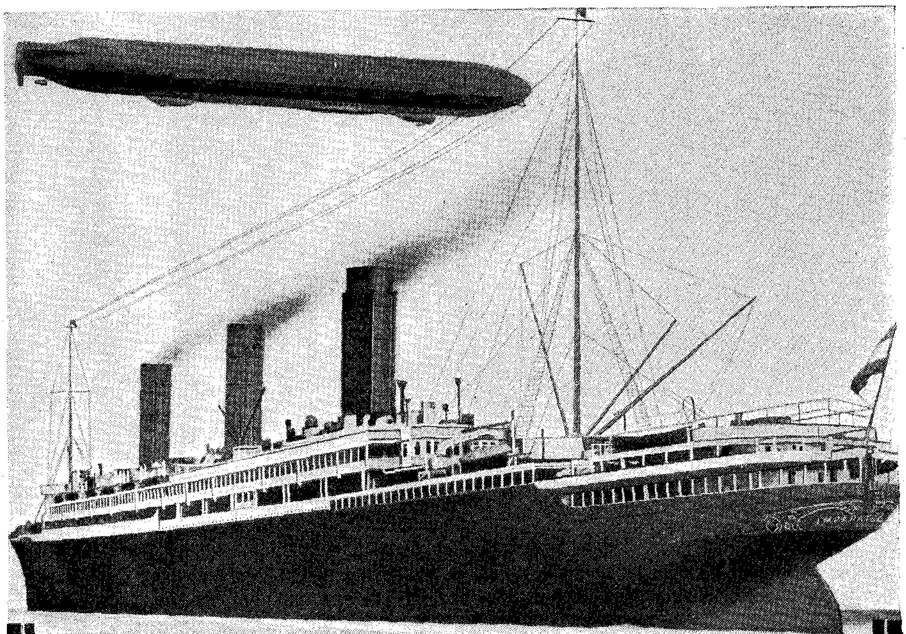
From Brussels to Paris is a journey of about four and a half hours, by fastest trains, and over a not very interesting country. But Paris, itself, compensates for the approaches. There is no time nor necessity here and now to expatiate upon the wonders and the joys of Paris. Suffice it to say here that, like London to England, it serves as a focal point for short journeys into France. No traveler will be apt to forget the trip out to Versailles, and a journey of one or two days to the forest of Fontainebleau is apt to linger in the memory.

From Paris one is tantalized by the variety of attractive outspread routes. Shall we continue south, over the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway, lingering a little while, perhaps, in the château country—to the Riviera? And Spain becomes more popular each year. Each year the hardships of travel in that fine old country are being lessened and more folk cross the Pyrenees to see the wonders of Madrid, Toledo, and the Alcazar. But we turn our back upon Spain and, for the moment, upon the Riviera, and take a train that goes by the way of Dijon to Berne. And at Berne we have again crossed an international line and are in Switzerland.

It is enjoyable traveling in Switzerland, because Switzerland has made a business of seeing that travel is enjoyable within her boundaries. That is her business. Tourist traffic to Switzerland is as the blowing of glass to Corning, the cobbling of shoes to Lynn, or the rolling of steel to Pittsburg. You would not expect much attention to be paid to tourists in Corning, or Lynn, or Pittsburg, for that is not their profession. But Switzerland! In Switzerland you do not doubt as to hotel rates—and fear the worst. The Swiss Government will give you a little book in which the hotel charges are set forth with exquisite exactness. The landlord is forbidden to charge you more than the tariffs of that little book. And, with equal fairness, you are held legally responsible for any accommodations that you engage from him—and then fail to occupy. The Swiss National Exhibition which, in the words of its organizers, will comprise "A complete, harmonious display of the entire industrial and social life of the Swiss people," will take place at Berne, from May 15 to October 15, 1914.

Switzerland means mountain lakes and mountain ridges, perhaps a little mountain-climbing if you are stout of heart and muscle—memories of Zurich and Lucerne and Interlaken. When we are done with Switzerland we will slip out of it toward the south, through the Simplon tunnel, like a boy going under the garden wall, and into Italy. Milan will be our first stop in Italy, and we are sure to see the unusual cathedral and the great mural painting of "The Last Supper," even if we do not find the time for a side-trip to the wonders of Lake Como. From Milan to Genoa is but a short run, while at Genoa we can make our deferred journey to the Riviera, crossing back into France for a little time, if so we please to do. We can see all the famous resorts, from Toulon to San Remo, idle our time on the terraces at Nice or beside the tables at Monte Carlo. Then, we can return to Italy, pass through Pisa, on to Rome.

At Rome all travelers pause—and then press on to Naples. Naples with its wonderful skies, its wonderful bay, and the still more wonderful mountain, by day smoking gently, like an idle Italian with his cigaret, and by night a wonderful glow held high against the sky. From Naples we can embark for ships that sail still further to the east, that go to the Holy Land and down to Alexandria, in Egypt.



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"Egypt, in summer?" you ask. Why not? A good many tourists go to Egypt in summer and come home to report that Cairo in July is not hotter than Herald Square. The sun is high, of course, and no traveler ought to venture into Africa at that time, if at any time, without colored spectacles to protect his eyes, but Egypt is not out of possibilities as a summer resort, while tourists also speak favorably of its travel facilities. And here between Africa and Asia runs the Suez Canal, and through the Suez Canal go vessels that make the link of a not-to-be-forgotten around-the-world voyage. If you go late enough in the summer and do not hurry across Europe, this trip is a comfortable possibility to begin in the coming summer and to end some time before the New Year's Eve festivities begin in upper Broadway.

From Naples our own path bends North again. We can stop at Rome to see any of the lions that went unseen upon our first visit there, and then we go to Florence, which is without peer as an art center, and where one can hear the finest of opera at the most ridiculously low prices. It is but a short run from Florence to Venice—which needs no apology for being placed within any itinerary—and from Venice an all-day journey in a reasonably slow train will bring you to Vienna, one of the brightest, the cleanest, and the liveliest of European capitals. Southeast of Vienna is another capital, not so modern perhaps, but still bright and gay, and far more romantic and wonderful in its setting. It is Budapest, and if you wish to brave adventure and go down into the Balkan States or Greece or Turkey, you will find it one of the important stations on the way.

Here we are entering upon the less-traveled portions of Europe—altho Vienna gains popularity each year. But when we take a train almost due west to Salzburg, we are once again approaching the Alps. And if we can tear ourselves away from the fascinations of Salzburg—which seems more like a picture city than a real one—we will reach Innsbruck and have a few days in the picturesque fastnesses of the Tyrolean Alps. After them, Munich, which has perhaps the richest treasures of art in all Germany, and is the ancient kingdom of Bavaria,—and after that, Nuremberg and Frankfort-on-Main.

At last, Germany. A long wait, but finally the Rhine country, the Rhine itself, after a short detour from Frankfort in order to reach Wiesbaden long enough to taste the water and listen to the superb band. At Mayence the Rhine, and then a sail down the Rhine to Cologne, which you know by its dominating cathedral, a long time before any one has an opportunity to tell you of the city itself. Below Cologne, the Rhine loses interest. Its banks flatten, and it finally turns its back disdainfully on Germany and becomes the real Dutchman that it has begun to resemble.

So at Cologne we bid farewell, ride north-

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east for many hours to see the great free port city of Hamburg, and then south and east to Berlin. If we wish to go north, to Denmark, to Norway, or to Sweden, we would find Hamburg the most convenient point of embarkation.

But we have set our heart upon Russia, and Berlin is our chief stopping-point before we enter the vast domains of the Czar. From Berlin we might make profitable side-trips to the Black Forest and to Dresden, which was a great capital of music and painting and statesmanship while Berlin was, in comparison, hardly more than a country town. From Berlin we go straight to St. Petersburg—a long journey of more than thirty-one hours by the fastest trains. At the Russian border we change cars; and at the Russian border we have to produce our passports.

In England a passport is an absurdity, in France a slight convenience for securing registered letters in strange towns, in Germany it becomes a comfort, but in Russia it is a necessity. You can not even enter the country without it, and every little while you will be obliged to produce it to satisfy the qualms of an ever-suspicious police. You must cling closely to it. It is your birthright and something more. And when you return from Russia you will have a renewed respect for passports and that for which they stand.

Yet despite the red-tape that surrounds you when you go there, Russia is charming. St. Petersburg is one of the handsomest cities in Europe, and Moscow is filled with a fascination and an appeal that remain long after you have left it.

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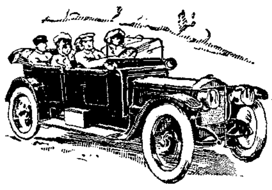

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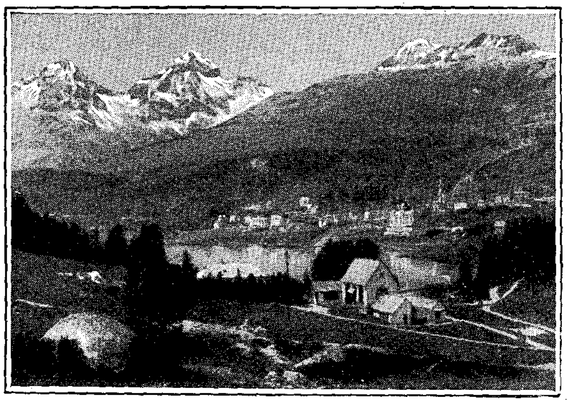

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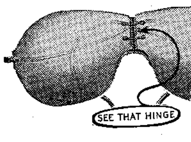

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It is not necessary here to tell of the wonders and the glories of Japan any more than it is necessary to expatiate upon the majesty of an autumn journey on the Imperial Limited from Vancouver to Chicago or Toronto or Montreal. Experienced travelers will not hesitate to tell you that the crossing of the North-American continental divide is at its best in late September or in October. The Rockies lose nothing in their autumnal coats of reds and browns and yellows.

There are globe-girdlers, however, who would count the transpacific trip as fairly lost if it did not include a stop at Honolulu, the "gem of the Pacific." The large new steamers flying the American flag, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, sail from Shanghai at almost monthly intervals and reach Honolulu in about seventeen days of steady sailing. From Honolulu to San Francisco the service is far more frequent, and there is a choice between three or four different lines. And no person who stops off the crossroads of the Pacific is apt to regret the experience. It is something of an experience merely to come under the protection of the home flag again after many days under strange ones. And the man who sails into the Golden Gate and the wonderful bay of San Francisco is apt to feel that, after all, no other harbor in all the world may ever come to excel it.

From San Francisco there are many routes, and attractive ones, to bring you across the continent. The two that appeal to us most are either the middle route by way of the Southern Pacific over the Sierras to Ogden, with side excursion here to Yellowstone National Park, and then over the tremendously romantic and picturesque Denver & Rio Grande as it crosses the continental divide, or the northern route of Shasta and Ranier—two of the most glorious of all our American peaks—and thence eastward by the Great Northern Railway, passing the two entrances to the New Glacier National Park, or by the Northern Pacific, passing close to Yellowstone Park, or by the new and also exceedingly scenic route, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul. Should a more Southern route be chosen, the Sante Fe, with its titan of chasms a mile deep, would be ever memorable.

"After this, what?" you demand. "Where also may we map our course?" There are plenty of great lands that we have not even mentioned by name in this chronicle of the real possibilities for an extended vacation journey. Some of them—such as India or Java—we have not included, because climatic conditions make them quite impossible for a white man to enjoy between May and October. But there are summer possibilities to the south of us—even in this last year before the Panama Canal takes its proper place as a link in the circumnavigation of the world. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Lamport & Holt Line are constantly increasing their services to South-American points. When the canal is finally opened it will afford a direct short route south to the little-known cities and nations upon the west coast of that continent. And a little later there is apt to be a flood-tide of traffic setting in toward them.

There is plenty to be seen. You will need time to see even a little of it. You will need wit to understand much of that which you see. And, as we said in the beginning, you will need a plan, a plan which covers not alone this summer, but many summers to come. Only in this way will you begin to perceive the fullest joys and benefits of travel.

TOURING EUROPE IN MOTOR-CARS

Edward H. Wakefield, manager of the foreign department of the Automobile Club of America, in a recent paper discusses the problem that confronts many tourists when planning a trip—Shall I take my own car and chauffeur, or shall I hire a car after landing at a foreign port? Mr. Wakefield says the question "may for all practical purposes be settled by the duration of the proposed tour." His experience is that for a tour of less than about two months it is "more satisfactory to hire a suitable car and a really reliable chauffeur, with a knowledge of languages and frontier formalities, than to go to the expense and trouble of taking one's own car with one." It is essential, however, that the car and the chauffeur hired abroad "possess the qualities indicated," for fewer kinds of misery are more refined than "to be at the mercy of an incompetent or disagreeable chauffeur, driving a poor and badly equipped car." One should make his arrangements through one of the automobile clubs; then the danger is pretty certain to be avoided. On the books of these clubs "are usually a number of reliable owner-drivers possessing the desired qualifications." But if one can not make use of club facilities he should be careful to "hire direct from none but the leading concerns in the car-hire industry." Most tourists prefer to take their own cars. For these Mr. Wakefield offers many suggestions, among them these:

"A full specification of the car, including dimensions, is required for shipping, as the cost of boxing and freight depends upon these details and usually averages for the round trip between New York and a European port something like $350, including boxing, customs formalities, freight, and storage of the box while the car is in Europe. Freight to the ports in the far north of Europe or to the Mediterranean is usually somewhat higher than to British or French ports on the Atlantic, and in places like Cherbourg, Monaco, Genoa, Naples, and Algiers additional charges are usually made for lighterage in landing the car.

"In the case of foreign-made cars, such as French 'Renault's,' Italian 'Fiats,' German 'Mercedes,' English 'Daimlers,' and so on, taken out of the United States for touring purposes, it is essential, in order to avoid customs troubles when reentering this country, that the car be taken to the Appraisers' Stores of the New York Customs and a document known as a certificate of registration be obtained. The car is registered by the customs authorities here and a registration number allotted to it, which together with the certificate provides proof of identification when the car returns from abroad.

"An important formality to be attended to before the car finally leaves Europe on its homeward voyage is to have it inspected by the American Consul at the port of departure and to obtain a consular certificate to the effect that no material improvements or additions have been made to the vehicle by which its value has been increased while abroad. This consular certificate is of the greatest assistance in passing the car through the customs on its arrival home, and it applies equally to American and foreign-built cars.

"Insurance against loss and damage to the car while in transit should never be omitted, especially as the rates charged for this cover are quite reasonable, varying from $5 to $6 per $1,000 of value for the round voyage, while sound cover against loss and damage to the car on land and third-party and personal liablity risks throughout the tour is of even more importance than marine insurance, owing to the stringency of the compensation laws in some European countries and the high law costs an accident may entail. The insurance policy selected for this kind of cover should be as nearly unlimited as possible, that is to say, the amount payable by the insurance company should not be limited to any such inadequate sums as $1,000 for property, or $5,000 for personal injury, for in my experience anything like a serious smash usually costs very considerably more than this before the case is finally disposed of.

"By far the most convenient method of dealing with the customs duty on cars is by means of the triptyque system, which enables automobilists to lodge with the Automobile Club of America an amount of money sufficient to cover customs for all countries included in their proposed tour. A set of customs papers, or triptyques, for each separate country is issued to its members by the club, on presentation of which to the officials at the various frontiers the car is passed free through the customs, and on the completion of the tour and the car having finally left Europe the money lodged with the club is returned to its depositors. By this means all troublesome frontier delays are avoided and the tourist is relieved from carrying large sums of money for payment of duty.

"An even further simplification of the customs problem is now in force, one single document, known as a 'Customs Passport' (Carnet de Passages en Douanes), being issued by the National Clubs of each country in place of a separate set of customs papers, or triptyques, for each country to be visited. The advantage of this customs passport is that, instead of the tourist having to pay customs duty to cover the combined duties of all the countries added together, he merely pays an amount equal to the highest duty charged by any party to the International Convention. At the time of writing this passport system is not actually in working order, owing to some slight hitch with one of the foreign customs authorities, but I have little doubt that in the course of a few weeks the outstanding difficulties will have been overcome and this most useful addition to motorists' touring facilities will be available.

"As regards licenses a curious misconception exists among quite a number of automobilists to the effect that it is not necessary to register the car or to take out driving licenses when merely touring through a foreign country. This is of course not the case at all; licenses and car registration are as rigidly required abroad as in the United States; indeed some States of the Union are even less strict in this respect than are most European countries.

"American automobilists must first register their car and take out driving licenses in one of the countries empowered to issue the I. T. P., as it is called, and in practise England is found to be the most convenient country in which to do this, as the English law does not require a driver to pass an examination nor the car to be inspected before licenses are granted, whereas practically all other European countries require by law that these formal-

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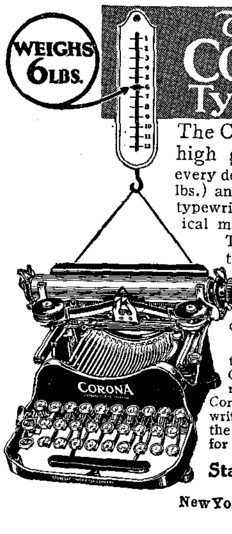

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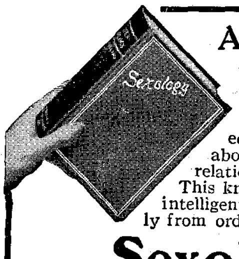

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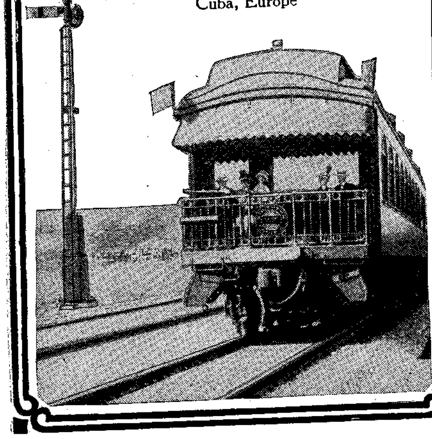

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ities be complied with. The Automobile Club of America has made very complete arrangements for providing its members with the international pass in advance, so that when the car lands in Europe they are fully equipped as regards licenses for their European tour.

SAMPLE VACATION TRIPS

Following are four sample tours—one of four weeks', one of six weeks', one of eight weeks', and one of ten weeks' duration—all based on the experience of travelers in past years, and compiled from data collected by the best-informed tourist-agents:

A TEN WEEKS' TOUR

Thursday	June	11	Leave New York for Naples.
Saturday,	June	20	Call at Funchal, Madeira.
Monday,	June	22	Arrive Gibraltar. Carriage drive.
Thursday,	June	25	Call at Genoa. Carriage drive.
Friday,	June	26	Arrive Naples.
Friday, to Wednesday,	June July	26 1	In Naples. Carriage drive. Excursion to Capri, Sorrento, Amalfi, Pompeii, and Vesuvius. Wednesday to Rome.
Thursday, to Monday,	July July	2 6	In Rome. Carriage excursions with lecturer two days. Monday to Florence.
Tuesday, Wednesday,	July July	7 8	In Florence. Carriage drive. Wednesday P. M. to Venice.
Thursday, Friday,	July July	9 10	In Venice. Gondola excursion.
Saturday,	July	11	To Milan. Carriage drive in the afternoon.
Sunday,	July	12	To be spent in Milan.
Monday,	July	13	Morning train via Simplon and Lotschberg route to Interlaken.
Tuesday, and Wednesday,	July July	14 15	At Interlaken. Excursion to Lauterbrunnen, Scheidegg, and Grindelwald. Wednesday via Brunig Pass to Lucerne.
Thursday, and Friday,	July July	16 17	In Lucerne. Excursion to summit of Rigi. Friday afternoon to Zurich.
Saturday,	July	18	Via Lindau to Munich.
Sunday, Monday,	July July	19 20	In Munich. Carriage drive.
Tuesday,	July	21	Morning train to Nuremberg. Carriage drive in afternoon.
Wednesday,	July	22	Via Hof to Dresden.
Thursday, and Friday,	July July	23 24	In Dresden. Carriage drive. Friday afternoon express to Berlin.
Saturday, to Monday,	July July	25 27	In Berlin. Carriage drive. Excursion to Potsdam.
Tuesday,	July	28	Morning express to Frankfort and Wiesbaden.
Wednesday,	July	29	Via Biebrich and Rhine steamer to Cologne.
Thursday,	July	30	In Cologne. Carriage drive; visit Exposition.
Friday,	July	31	Morning express to Amsterdam.
Saturday, Sunday,	Aug. Aug.	1 2	In Amsterdam. Carriage drive. Excursion to Isle of Marken.
Monday,	Aug.	3	The Hague. Carriage drive including Scheveningen.
Tuesday, Wednesday,	Aug. Aug.	4 6	In Brussels. Carriage drive. Wednesday P. M. to Paris.
Tuesday, to Monday,	Aug. Aug.	6 10	In Paris. Carriage excursions two days. Monday via Boulogne to London.
Tuesday, to Saturday,	Aug. Aug.	11 15	In London. Carriage excursions two days.
Saturday,	Aug.	15	Leave London via Liverpool for New York.
Friday,	Aug.	21	Due to arrive New York.

A FOUR WEEKS' TOUR

1st Day	Leave New York for London.
8th Day	Arrive Plymouth, Fishguard, or Liverpool, rail to London.
9th Day to 12th Day	In London. Sightseeing drives on two days. Leave evening of 12th day for The Hague.
13th Day	The Hague. Sightseeing drive.
14th Day	Amsterdam. Sightseeing drive.
15th Day	Rail to Brussels.
16th Day 17th Day	In Brussels. Sightseeing drive. Leave 17th day in afternoon for Paris.
18th Day to 21st Day	In Paris. Sightseeing drives two days, with Versailles.
	Leave on 21st day for New York via Cherbourg or Havre.
28th Day	Due to arrive New York.

A SIX WEEKS' TOUR

Thursday,	June	18	Leave New York by steamer for Queenstown.
Thursday	June	25	Arrive Queenstown and proceed to Cork.
Friday,	June	26	In Cork. Excursion to Blarney Castle. Afternoon train to Bantry; motor-car or steamer to Glengariff.
Saturday,	June	27	Motor-car via Kenmare and Parknasilla to Killarney.
Sunday, Monday,	June June	28 29	In Killarney. Excursion to Gap of Dunloe. Rail to Dublin on Monday afternoon.
Tuesday,	June	30	In Dublin. Sightseeing drive.
Wednesday,	July	1	Steamer to Holyhead, thence rail to London.
Thursday, to Sunday,	July July	2 5	In London. Two days' sightseeing drives. Leave Sunday evening via Harwich and Hook of Holland for The Hague.
Monday,	July	6	The Hague. Sightseeing drive, including Scheveningen.
Tuesday,	July	7	In Amsterdam. Sightseeing drive.
Wednesday,	July	8	To Antwerp. Sightseeing drive and continue to Brussels.
Thursday,	July	9	In Brussels. Sightseeing drive.
Friday,	July	10	Morning train to Cologne; afternoon sightseeing.
Saturday,	July	11	Rhine steamer to Biebrich. Electric car to Wiesbaden.
Sunday,	July	12	In Wiesbaden.
Monday,	July	13	In Heidelberg. Sightseeing drive.
Tuesday,	July	14	Travel via Bale to Lucerne.
Wednesday,	July	15	In Lucerne. Excursion to Vitznau and summit of Rigi.
Thursday,	July	16	Via Meiringen and Brienz to Interlaken.
Friday,	July	17	At Interlaken. Excursion to Grindelwald.
Saturday,	July	18	Day express to Paris.
Sunday, to Wednesday,	July July	19 22	To be spent in Paris. Sightseeing drives, including Versailles.
Wednesday,	July	22	Rail to Cherbourg and sail for New York.
Wednesday,	July	29	Due to arrive at New York.

AN EIGHT WEEKS' TOUR

Tuesday,	June	30	Sail from New York for Bremen.
Tuesday,	July	7	Due to arrive Bremen.
Wednesday,	July	8	Proceed by rail to Berlin.
Thursday, to Monday,	July July	9 13	In Berlin. Carriage drive and excursion to Potsdam. Monday to Dresden.
Tuesday,	July	14	In Dresden. Carriage drive.
Wednesday,	July	15	Travel to Vienna.
Thursday, Friday,	July July	16 17	In Vienna. Carriage drive.
Saturday,	July	18	Via Semmering Pass to Venice.
Sunday, Monday,	July July	19 20	In Venice. Gondola excursion one day.
Tuesday,	July	21	Travel to Florence.
Wednesday, Thursday,	July July	22 23	In Florence. Carriage drive. Thursday afternoon to Rome.
Friday, to Monday,	July July	24 27	In Rome. Two days' carriage drives.
Tuesday,	July	28	Travel to Genoa.
Wednesday,	July	29	In Genoa. Carriage drive. Afternoon to Milan.
Thursday,	July	30	In Milan. Carriage drive. Afternoon to Lucerne.
Friday,	July	31	In Lucerne. Excursion to Rigi.
Saturday,	Aug.	1	Via Brunig Pass and Meiringen to Interlaken.
Sunday, Monday,	Aug. Aug.	2 3	At Interlaken. Excursion to Lauterbrunnen, Scheidegg, and Grindelwald.
Tuesday,	Aug.	4	Via Bale to Heidelberg.
Wednesday,	Aug.	5	In Heidelberg. Carriage drive. Afternoon to Mayence.
Thursday,	Aug.	6	Rhine steamer to Cologne.
Friday,	Aug.	7	In Cologne. Carriage drive. Afternoon train to Brussels.
Saturday,	Aug.	8	In Brussels. Carriage drive. Afternoon express train to Paris.
Sunday, to Thursday,	Aug. Aug.	9 13	In Paris. Two days' carriage drive, including Versailles.
Friday,	Aug.	14	Via Boulogne and Folkestone to London.
Saturday, to Wednesday,	Aug. Aug.	15 19	In London. Two days' carriage drives.
Wednesday	Aug.	19	Rail to Southampton and sail for New York.
Tuesday,	Aug.	25	Due to arrive New York.

As to the cost of these trips, everything will depend on the taste, disposition, and purse of the traveler. In general, it may be said that the four weeks' tour could be made for about $330,—with great economy it could be made, perhaps, for a little less, and certainly, if one should choose to spend the money, for a great deal more. The six weeks' tour could be made for about $460; the eight weeks' tour for about $630; and the ten weeks' tour, being by the Mediterranean route, for about $650. These figures, however, are merely estimates, intended for tourists whose means are moderate, and as estimates are only approximate. Everything depends on whether one shares an inside cabin with two or three other persons, or has an outside cabin all to himself on the promenade deck; whether the steamer is a fast, express boat, or a slower one; whether one travels by rail first, second, or third class; whether he sleeps and dines in hotels at a cost of from $7 to $10 a day, or in a *pension* at from $2 to $3.